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WHEAT Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wheat: Supply, distribution and prices, total and by class
July-June average 1965-69 and annual 1970-73 1/

Item and Year	Average 1965-69	1970/71	1971/72 preliminary	1972/73 projected	1973/74 projected
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -				
Beginning carryover	626	885	731	863	3/428
Production	1,426	1,351	1,618	1,545	1,749
Imports 2/	2	1	1	1	1
Total supply	2,054	2,237	2,350	2,409	2,178
Food 4/	515	519	526	529	530
Seed	66	62	63	66	75
Feed (residual) 5/	128	187	266	201	175
On farms where grown	(46)	(60)	(72)	(47)	
Domestic disappearance	709	768	855	796	780
Exports 2/	705	738	632	1,185	1,100
Total disappearance	1,414	1,506	1,487	1,981	1,880
Ending carryover	640	731	863	3/428	298
Privately owned--"Free"	(197)	(169)	(150)	(137)	
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -				
Price Support					
National average loan rate	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Average certificate payment	.54	.75	.54	.47	
Season Average Price Received					
By non-participants	1.37	1.33	1.34	1.80	
By program participants	1.91	2.08	1.88	2.27	

	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring 6/	Durum	White
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -				
1970/71					
Beginning carryover	574	23	178	80	30
Production	755	174	198	53	171
Total supply	1,329	197	377	133	201
Domestic disappearance	387	156	118	36	71
Exports 2/	450	26	113	39	110
Total disappearance	837	182	231	75	181
1971/72					
Beginning carryover	492	15	146	58	20
Production	747	212	366	92	201
Total supply	1,239	227	513	150	221
Domestic disappearance	431	166	134	37	87
Exports 2/	337	43	104	44	104
Total disappearance	768	209	238	81	191
1972/73					
Beginning carryover	471	18	275	69	30
Production	764	227	274	73	207
Total supply	1,235	245	550	142	237
Domestic disappearance	330	168	184	40	74
Exports 2/	701	68	200	65	151
Total disappearance	1,031	236	384	105	225
1973/74					
Beginning carryover	204	9	166	37	12
Production	984	173	322	87	183
Total supply	1,188	182	489	124	195
Domestic disappearance	342	153	175	42	68
Available for export or carryover	846	29	314	82	127

1/ Data by class, except production, are approximations. Projected disappearance figures should be regarded as mid-point of estimated ranges. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products in terms of wheat. 3/ Excludes grain in transit, the volume of which was abnormally large as of the survey date. 4/ Used for food in the United States, U.S. territories, and by the military at home and abroad. 5/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits and beer. 6/ Total supply of Hard Spring includes imports.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
July 31, 1973

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SUMMARY

Despite prospects for a record 1973 harvest, low beginning stocks and strong demand will result in a further drawdown in wheat stocks at the end of the 1973/74 marketing year. Strong foreign demand and uncertainties about exportable supplies throughout the world have set the stage for heavy early-season commitments and exceptionally strong harvest prices.

The 1973 wheat crop was indicated on July 1 at a record 1,749 million bushels, 13% above last year. But carryover into the new crop year was the lowest since 1967 and the total supply for the current season is estimated to be down 10%.

Domestic disappearance may edge lower if less wheat is fed. But wheat exports could approach last year's phenomenal level of 1,185 million bushels. Reported export commitments for 1973/74, as of July 6, already totaled 916 million bushels of wheat as grain. Soviet wheat purchases from the United States are expected to be down sharply from the estimated 400 million bushels of 1972/73, but sales to the People's Republic of China and India will be sharply larger. Total domestic use and exports for the season will likely exceed production, resulting in another reduction in carryover at the end of the 1973/74 season to around 300 million bushels.

Mid-July farm prices of wheat averaged $2.47 per bushel, the highest monthly farm price since January 1948. With continued heavy export demand, farm prices are likely to remain very strong. The pattern of prices through the season will largely depend upon the final outturn of the U.S. wheat and feed grain crops, the size of world grain crops, and prospects for the 1974 U.S. crop. If a bumper 1973 world grain crop is harvested and prospects point to another large crop in 1974, prices next summer could be down from current high levels.

Hard Red Winter (HRS): The 1973 HRW crop is indicated at a record of nearly 1 billion bushels. However, sharply reduced carryover means a moderately smaller supply for 1973/74. Domestic use may increase a little, largely because of heavier millings. Exports are estimated to be about the same as last season. The net effect is apt to be even lower stocks by July 1, 1974.

Hard Red Spring (HRS): The indicated 1973 harvest as of July 1 was 18% above last year's crop but dry weather throughout much of the Northern Plains in July lowered production prospects. On any account, the outlook is for a smaller HRS supply because of low beginning stocks. It appears that 1973/74 will be another strong export year with 169 million bushels indicated for overseas delivery as of July 6. This points to another stock reduction in the summer of 1974.

Soft Red Winter (SRW): Supplies are likely to be the smallest since 1962/63. Wet weather has resulted in reduced acreage as well as lower yields in the major producing North Central States. The smaller indicated 1973 crop and a very tight carryover indicate a substantially smaller SRW supply for 1973/74. The quantity of SRW available for export and carryover will probably be less than half of last year's 77 million bushels.

Durum Wheat: Smaller durum stocks will more than offset a substantially larger 1973 crop and supplies will be down from a year ago. With another relatively strong export demand in prospect, stocks are headed for another sharp reduction. Prices are already reflecting this situation, reaching $6.00 per bushel in late July.

White Wheat: A smaller crop and reduced stocks will net a smaller supply for 1973/74. Even with some reduction in domestic demand because of less feeding to livestock, supplies available for export and carryover will be down substantially from a year ago. This suggests another tight supply with accompanying high prices.

Forecasts based on July conditions indicate a record world wheat crop, up about 10% from last year's reduced level. Recovery is expected in the USSR and Australia, and expanded acreage will push production up in the United States and Canada. World wheat trade in 1973/74 is expected to be down modestly from last year's record level. This is primarily due to anticipation of smaller purchases by the Soviet Union. Stocks of the major exporters are down for the third straight year to the lowest levels since the 1950's, adding fuel to the already hot price situation. Chances for any substantial stock buildup appear slim.

The Secretary of Agriculture has already announced that there will be no set-aside requirements under the 1974 wheat program. The last time there was virtually no planting restriction on wheat was in 1967.

OUTLOOK FOR 1973/74

Record Wheat Crop in Prospect

Wheat production in 1973 is forecast as of July 1 at 1,749 million bushels, 13% above a year ago and 8% above the previous record in 1971. Winter wheat production at 1,320 million bushels is 11% above last year's harvest. Spring wheat, including durum, is forecast at 429 million bushels, up 19% from a year ago.

Harvest results of the winter crop thus far indicate that test weights per bushel are up from a year ago but protein content is down about half a percentage point. This is often the case when yields are high.

The pace of farm sales of 1973 crop wheat has been reported slow, particularly in the HRW area. Expectations of higher wheat prices later in the season may have caused farmers to store more wheat instead of marketing it.

Harvested acreage is estimated at 53.6 million acres, 13% above last year and the most since 1968. Harvested acreage of winter wheat at 38.5 million acres is 10% above 1972, although plantings were up only about 2%. A higher percentage of the planted acreage is being harvested this year. In 1972, the voluntary set-aside was announced after planting, pulling some already-planted winter wheat into set-aside.

Wheat: U.S. Planted and Harvested Acreage

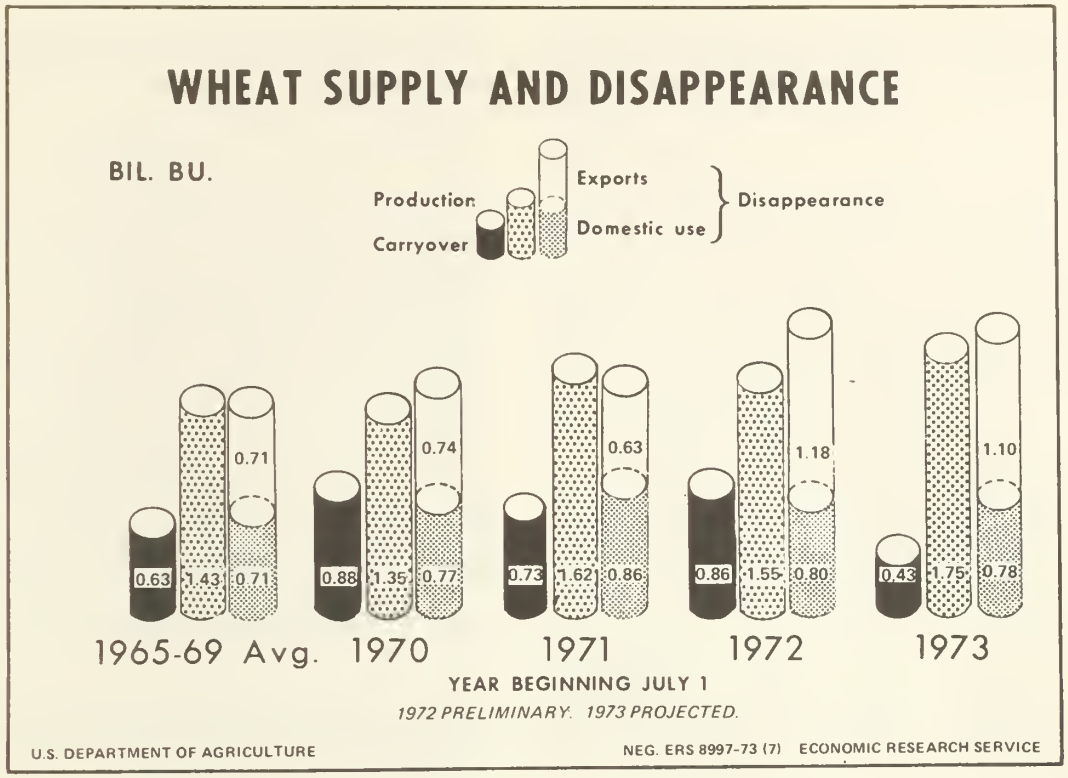
Class	Planted		Harvested		Percent Harvested	
	1972	1973[1]	1972	1973[1]	1972	1973[1]
	Million acres		*Million acres*		*Percent*	
Winter	42.2	43.2	34.9	38.5	82.6	88.9
Durum	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	98.4	97.6
Other Spring	10.1	12.6	9.8	12.2	97.6	97.2
Total	54.9	58.8	47.3	53.6	86.1	91.1

[1] Preliminary.

Spring wheat harvested acreage is estimated at 15.1 million acres, 22% more than in 1972. This increase reflects the suspension of required set-aside last January.

Precipitation was generally ample for HRW development and harvest proceeded under almost optimum conditions. The harvest began about 2 weeks late but by the middle of July had nearly reached the stage of a year earlier. The HRW crop is estimated at a record 984 million bushels, 29% above last year's good crop.

SRW, on the other hand, at 173 million bushels is down 24% from last year, mainly because of prolonged wet weather. White wheat has suffered



from winter-kill and very dry weather in the Pacific Northwest and wet weather in the East; the crop is estimated at 12% below last year's good outturn.

HRS and durum are expected to be substantially above last year's harvests as a result of increased acreage. Subsoil moisture conditions in the spring wheat areas of the Northern Plains have been short and crop development has been mainly dependent on rain and surface moisture. Rains have been spotty causing the crop to develop in a mixed condition. The dry weather has caused premature heading which permitted harvest to start early.

Carryover Plummets to Lowest Level Since 1967

Wheat stocks on July 1, 1973, at 428 million bushels were 50% below a year earlier. Accounting for this sharp drop were record exports of 1,185 million bushels for 1972/73. Domestic use was down some because of less feeding. The carryover stock for each major class declined substantially.

CCC-owned stocks on July 1 were virtually nil, but an estimated 200 million bushels of committed wheat were still carried in CCC's inventory (table 14). In addition, 82 million bushels of loan wheat were still in farmers' hands at the beginning of the year, although all of these loans have expired. A deferred repayment option was granted in areas where transportation tieups and rail car shortages prevented orderly movements of grain (see discussion on page 9). Thus, though privately held or "free" stocks were technically a relatively large 421 million bushels, for all practical purposes 291 million bushels were tied up in CCC inventory or outstanding loan. Thus "marketable free" stocks were the smallest in 9 years. This only emphasizes the tight stock situation.

Total Wheat Supply Drops 10%

This summer's sharply reduced carryover more than offsets the increase in 1973 wheat production, reducing the wheat supply to the smallest volume in 5 years. In view of continuing strong world import demand and uncertain exportable supplies, the supply-demand situation continues tight for the 1973/74 season.

Domestic Use Could Drop With Wheat Feeding

Domestic use for 1973/74 is likely to be down around 2% from the 796 million bushels last season. Less wheat feeding would be responsible, although any decline will be contingent on the out come of the feed grain harvest, particularly grain sorghum. Wheat is now priced above other grains. This, coupled with an expected smaller number of Grain Consuming Animal Units, is expected to reduce the level of wheat feeding during the normally heavy July-September quarter from last year's 173 million bushels. Although sorghum prices were

exceptionally strong in May and June, higher wheat prices and growers' apparent holding of wheat at harvest may have limited movement of wheat into feedlots.

The large volume of intransit shipments has brought about an anomaly in our feed estimate for 1972/73. The wheat feeding residual is arrived at by substracting estimated use for food, seed and exports from supply. Instransit shipments, which are not counted in stocks, fall into the feed residual disappearance item. If quantities in transit were to be included in stocks, then the feed residual total would be reduced and the carryover increased by that amount. The wheat feed residual estimate for 1972/73 appears to be inflated because of the heavier than normal shipments moving to export position.

Wheat: Weekly Export Inspection After July 1

Year	1st week	2nd week
	1,000 bushels	
1968-71 average	12,433	10,654
1972	15,151	13,356
1973	26,135	29,875
Increase over-average	13,702	19,221

Domestic food usage may increase slightly from the 529 million bushels of 1972/73 should consumers continue to substitute wheat products for higher priced food products. Seed use is likely to be up reflecting an increase in planted acreage due to the recent announcement of no set-aside for the 1974 wheat program.[1]

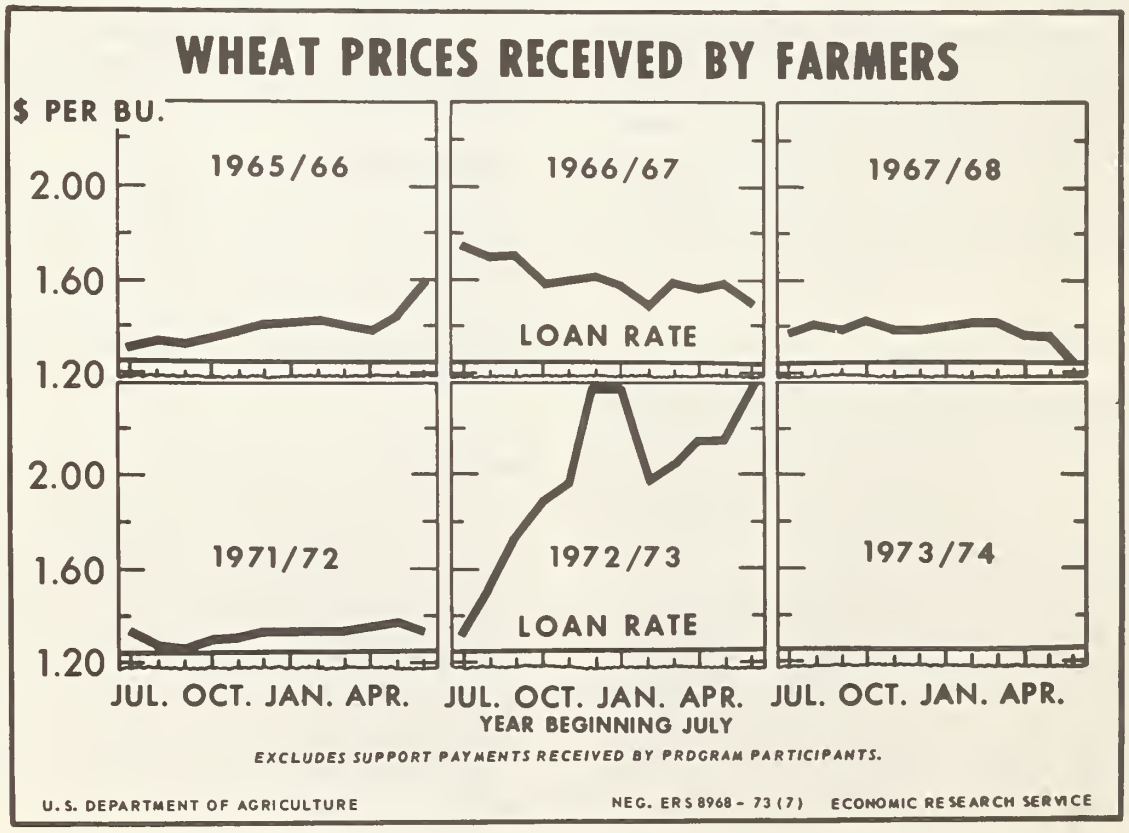
Export Reporting System Established

To help the government monitor exports and foreign demand for certain grains, oilseeds, oilseed products and cotton, each U.S. exporter is required to file a report of all anticipated exports valued at more than $250. The first report was due June 20, 1973. On June 25, and on the first business day of each week thereafter, the exporter is required to file a report based on the previous week's business. Reports must show type of commodity, country of ultimate destination and month of scheduled or anticipated exports. Included among the commodities are the 5 major classes of wheat and unmilled rye. Further details of this program, are available in *Export Control Bulletin, No. 84 (a)*, U.S. Department of Commerce. Weekly summaries of these data are issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Exports May Be Near Last Year's Record

U.S. exports for the 1973/74 marketing year are expected to be slightly below last season's tremendous record of 1,185 million bushels. World

[1]See discussion on page 10.



import demand is expected to continue strong, although demand by the USSR should be down sharply from the phenomenal pace of last season. Partly offsetting this decline will be larger shipments to India, the People's Republic of China, North Africa, and West Asia.

Relatively tight world exportable supplies of wheat, plus crop uncertainties, have already led to sizable commitments of U.S. wheat for delivery during the 1973/74 marketing year. From the data submitted to the Commerce Department on sales of wheat by U.S. exporters, wheat sales for 1973/74 delivery through July 13 totaled 947 million bushels. Of listed destinations, 16% was to the USSR, 12% to the People's Republic of China, 8% to Japan and 11% to the European Community. Over 25% of the total was reported as sales to unknown destinations.

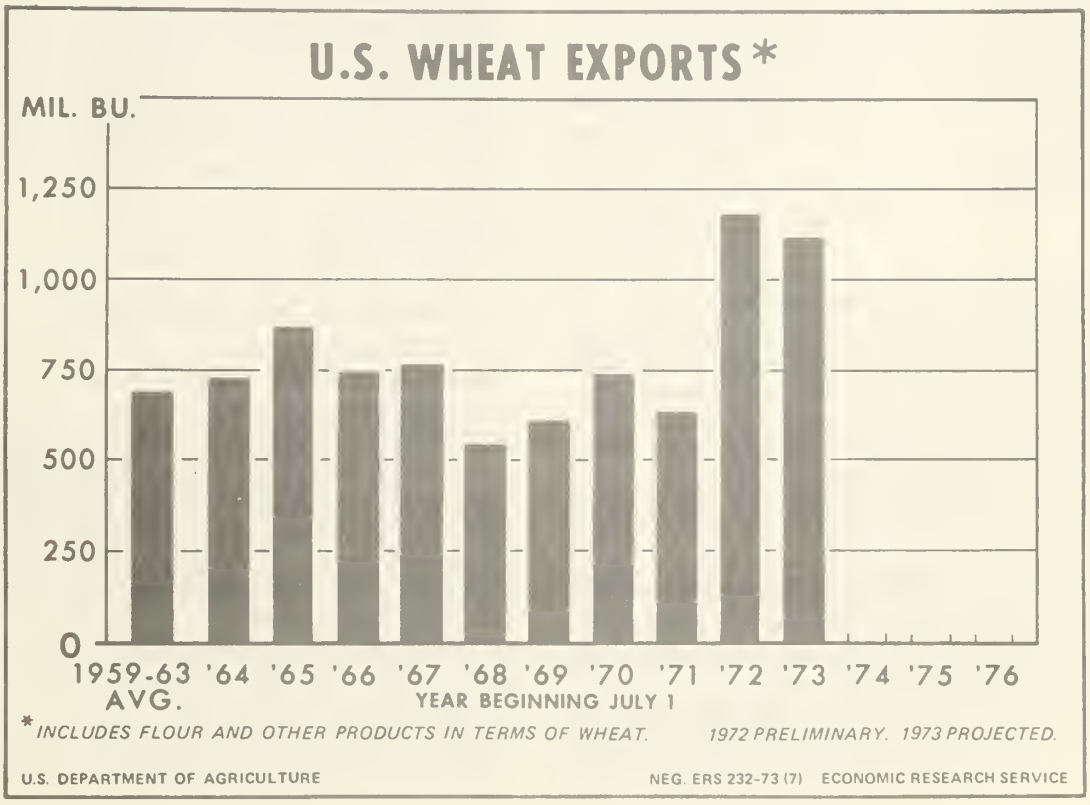
In summary, 1973/74 may nearly match last year's exports of 1,185 million bushels. With the delay caused by the maritime negotiations between the United States and the USSR now settled, a season of experience in moving and handling huge quantities of grain and utilizing unconventional equipment and facilities, wheat shipments should run more evenly this season with smaller backups and tieups. Of course, last season's performance was remarkable in view of the problems encountered by the transportation industry. Thus far in 1973/74, weekly export inspections have averaged 28 million bushels, well above the pace necessary to reach the estimated level.

Year-end Stocks Would Dip Again

The anticipated wheat exports would bring total disappearance to around 1.9 billion bushels, well above the 1973 crop. Thus, carryover would drop to around 300 million bushels by the summer of 1974.

Prices to Remain Very Strong

The smaller prospective wheat supply for 1973/74 and strong apparent export demand have lead to very heavy early season commitments and unusual firmness in wheat prices at the height of harvest. Mid-July farm prices averaged $2.47, the highest price for that month on record. Prices may fluctuate sharply but are expected to hold up well throughout the marketing year, averaging well over the $1.80 per bushel of 1972/73. The extent of fluctuations will be partly dependent on transportation congestion and the marketing strategies of growers. If growers hold



wheat to watch developments, then an additional pull will be tacked onto early season prices. However if the 1973 world grain crop is a bumper harvest, particularly in the USSR, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, and the 1974 wheat crop develops favorably, prices next summer may be down from current highs.

Loan Activity Down Again in 1973

Loan placements are likely to be lower than the 143 million bushels of last season in face of strong export demand and high prices. But this will be largely dependent upon grower use of the loan program in their marketing strategies.

OUTLOOK BY CLASSES

The situation for most classes of wheat has undergone a dramatic change over the past year. From an appearance of relative abundance a little over 12 months ago, supplies for all classes had been sharply depleted by July 1, 1973. For some classes, stocks prior to new crop harvest were down to pipeline levels. Thus, attention has been sharply focused on the prospective size of the new crops.

Record HRW Crop

Heavy domestic demand and record 1972/73 exports resulted in stocks of HRW falling to around 200 million bushels by July 1, smallest since 1952. CCC's inventory committed for sale accounted for much of this; along with about 30 million bushels still outstanding under loan.

Current indications point to a record 1973 HRW crop of almost a billion bushels. A wet spring delayed maturity and the harvest ran somewhat behind schedule. First cuttings were running higher in test weight but lower in protein content than a year ago. But as harvesting progressed northward, protein levels improved. Some light test-weight wheat has appeared in Colorado, reflecting the hot, dry weather during the critical filling stage. For the HRW crop in general, protein content of the 1973 crop may fall around a half a percentage point below last year's level.

Ample supplies should be available to domestic millers. However, high protein HRW may be short. High sorghum prices and readily available new crop wheat may result in fairly heavy feeding of HRW during the first part of the season, although it will likely be less than year-ago levels.

The quantity available for export and carryover will be only slightly below last year. Commerce Department reports show around 640 million bushels of HRW have been sold for delivery in 1973/74 as of July 13. Additional sales may bring the total for the year to around 700 million bushels, about the same as a year ago. With total demand exceeding the record 1973 harvest, stocks will decline even further from this summer's very low level.

Prices of No. 1 HRW at Kansas City are continuing strong, running well in excess of $3.00 per bushel during late July, double a year ago. Premiums for higher protein HRW are also increasing, reflecting its relatively smaller supply.

SRW Supplies Shrink

SRW supplies for this year at 182 million bushels would be the smallest since 1962/63. Weather plagued the 1973 crop for most of the season. Heavy rains last fall hindered and in some areas prevented seeding. This spring, the crop was again hit by more rain and floods, cutting crop yields. Last year's heavy demand pulled SRW stocks to their lowest level since 1966, virtually all in private hands.

Domestic use is likely to slip from the 1972/73 level. High wheat prices aand limited availability may cut into wheat feeding in the Eastern Soft Wheat Belt. Faced with smaller supplies the SRW millers may have to move further afield to cover their milling needs this year.

The quantity of SRW available for export or carryover will total less than half last year's 77 million bushels. Reports of sales through July 13 show over 13 million bushels. This year's limited export availability may hold total sales to their lowest level since the early 1940's. With foreign and domestic demand pulling at supplies, stocks in the summer of 1974 could be near this year's low level.

Reacting to tight carryover and the small 1973 crop, No. 2 SRW at major markets is trading near its all time high. In late July, SRW averaged around $3.40 per bushel, 135% above July 1972.

Durum Demand to Continue Strong

A late-season surge in 1972/73 demand resulted in a fairly sharp drawdown in durum stocks to 37 million bushels. Only about 30% of the July 1 stocks were in private hands. The smaller stocks more than offset the large crop resulting in 1973/74 supplies about 10% below last year's 142 million bushels. Progress of the crop is ahead of normal but rain is needed in many areas.

During the last few months of the 1972/73 crop year, semolina production increased sharply. This suggests that consumers are watching their food budgets and substituting pasta products such as macaroni, noodles, and spaghetti for more costly

foods. Consumption of durum in the form of food has risen to 7.1 pounds per person. But tight durum supplies and strong prices may encourage some substitution of farina for semolina in pasta products.

The quantity available for export or carryover will be about 20% below last year's level. As of July 13, 1973/74 export sales were reported at around 65 million bushels, only slightly below last year's heavy shipments and well above historical levels. Demand continues strong and exports for the year could well rise to around 75 million bushels.

If demand expectations are met, stocks could be pared to bare bones by the summer of 1974. Durum prices at Minneapolis, reflecting the prospective heavy drain on year-end supplies, have climbed to a record $6.00 per bushel.

Large HRS Crop

HRS wheat supplies this year will be buoyed by a larger crop. July 1 indications placed the crop at 322 million bushels, 18% above last year, but dry conditions since may result in some reduction in yields. Harvest normally starts in early August. Growing conditions now indicate that protein levels of this year's HRS crop could be satisfactory. July 1 stocks of around 165 million bushels were off sharply from a year ago, as a result of last season's strong domestic and export demand.

A large HRW crop would normally depress prices which would tend to encourage additional mill grind of HRW at the expense of HRS. But limited supplies of higher protein in this year's HRW crop may hold domestic mill grind of HRS close to last year's high level. Very little HRS is fed.

The quantity available for export or carryover this year is about 15% less than a year ago. Reports as of July 13 indicate sales of around 165 million bushels. Additional anticipated sales could push the total for the year to around 190 million bushels. In this case, HRS stocks would plummet further by the summer of 1974.

In late July, prices of No. 1 DNS soared to just short of $3.50 per bushel, more than double the price 12 months ago. This reflected heavy demand and uncertainty about the new crop.

White Wheat Supplies Down

A cut in both stocks and production will result in 1973/74 white wheat supplies about a fifth below a year earlier. Winterkill hit the white wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest, particularly in Washington. Dry weather hit in the spring and yield prospects in Washington, the principal producer, are off about a third from the 2 preceding years.

Smaller supplies and high prices will likely result in some contraction in domestic use. Food use will probably continue near recent levels but high prices should discourage wheat feeding.

The quantity of white wheat available for export and carryover will be off about 20% from a year ago. Commerce reports as of July 13 indicate export sales of 60 million bushels so far. Exports for the year now are estimated at 115 million bushels. This would result in little change in stocks from this summer's low level of 12 million bushels.

Tight supplies and concern about the new crop have pushed white wheat prices at Portland to around $4.00 a bushel, highest since 1917.

Supplies of white wheat in the eastern U.S., principally Michigan and New York, will total close to last year's level.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Wheat Growers Receive Certificate Payments

Shortly after July 1, producers participating in the 1973 wheat program received 68 cents per bushel preliminary payment on the domestic portion of their 1973 crop. This amounted to 75% of the estimated face value of domestic wheat certificates and was down from the preliminary payment of $1.28 per bushel for the 1972 crop. The face value of the certificates is based on the difference between 100% of the July 1, 1973, parity price of wheat ($3.39 per bushel) and the national average July-November price received by farmers. Final payments, if any, will be made after December 1.

Rail Increment Payments Terminated

USDA on June 22 announced there will be no wheat rail incremental payment program for the 1973/74 season. This program, in operation since November 1964, encouraged shipments of HRS and durum wheat to Gulf and Atlantic ports during the winter months when River and Great Lakes navigation was closed. The payment represented the difference between the water transportation cost to port during open navigation and the rail cost to port during closed navigation.

Distress Grain Loans Announced

USDA has authorized a broad-scale distress grain loan program for farmers in States where there is a shortage of available storage space, drying facilities, and rail transportation. The action will make recourse loans possible for producers of wheat, barley, oats, sorghum, rye and corn.

Under provisions of the distress grain loan program, State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committees will determine the feasibility of storing commodities on the ground, or may authorize loans on grain storage in temporary facilities either on or off farm. Under the regular loan and purchase programs, commodities stored on the ground are not eligible for loans.

Loans will be available either: (1) 30 days after announcement of the program by the State ASC Committee; (2) 30 days after the producer completes harvest of his crops, whichever comes later. Loans will be made at 75% of the basic county loan rate and will mature 90 days after disbursement, or earlier on demand. If a producer places his commodity in eligible farm or warehouse storage when or before the loan matures, he may obtain a regular loan. If a regular loan is not obtained, the amount of the loan plus interest must be repaid.

Referendum on Marketing Quota Postponed

In the absence of new or extended legislation, the 1974 wheat program reverts to legislative authority of the Agricultural Acts of 1938, 1949, and 1962.[1] Under this authority a marketing quota was announced on April 13 with a referendum scheduled by August 1. The referendum has been postponed by Congressional resolution until October 15 or 30 days after adjournment of Congress, whichever is earlier. This postponement was made to accomodate the Agricultural Bill now before Congress.

[1] For a discussion of this legislation, see the 1973 May *Wheat Situation*.

Phase IV Economic Program Announced

On June 13, the President announced a freeze on prices to last a maximum of 60 days. During this period Phase IV of the Economic and Stabilization Act was developed and on July 11 a two-staged program was announced. Provisions of "Stage A" provided for:

...A continuation until September 12, 1973, of the ceilings on beef prices established March 29.

...Lifting of price ceilings on all other agricultural products to permit pass-through of only raw agricultural product cost increases incurred since June 8 by processors, distributors, and retailers on a dollar-for-dollar basis. No costs other than raw material cost increases may be passed through. Decreases in raw agricultural costs must also be passed through.

This system will continue until September 12 at which time "Stage B" becomes effective.

...Under "Stage B" the beef ceiling will terminate and pass-through of other cost increases on a dollar-for-dollar basis will be permitted.

No Set-Aside for 1974 Wheat Program

On July 19, as a follow-up to President Nixon's Phase IV economic announcements, Secretary Butz announced that there would be no set-aside of land in 1974 for wheat, feed grains, or cotton. This along with other recent announcements will aid farmers in making plans for producing and contracting 1974 harvests.

THE SEQUENCE OF MAJOR EVENTS AFFECTING WHEAT PRICES IN 1972/73

There was a quick turnabout in supply and demand events throughout the world wheat economy during the early stages of the 1972/73 marketing year. This set the stage for an unusual sequence of events which drove prices upward throughout the marketing year.

Prices Rose Moderately in July

. . .The announcement of the trade agreement between the United States and the USSR on July 8 called for the Soviet Union to purchase $750 million worth of grain, including wheat, over a 3-year period. In early July a Soviet purchasing mission began buying U.S. grain.

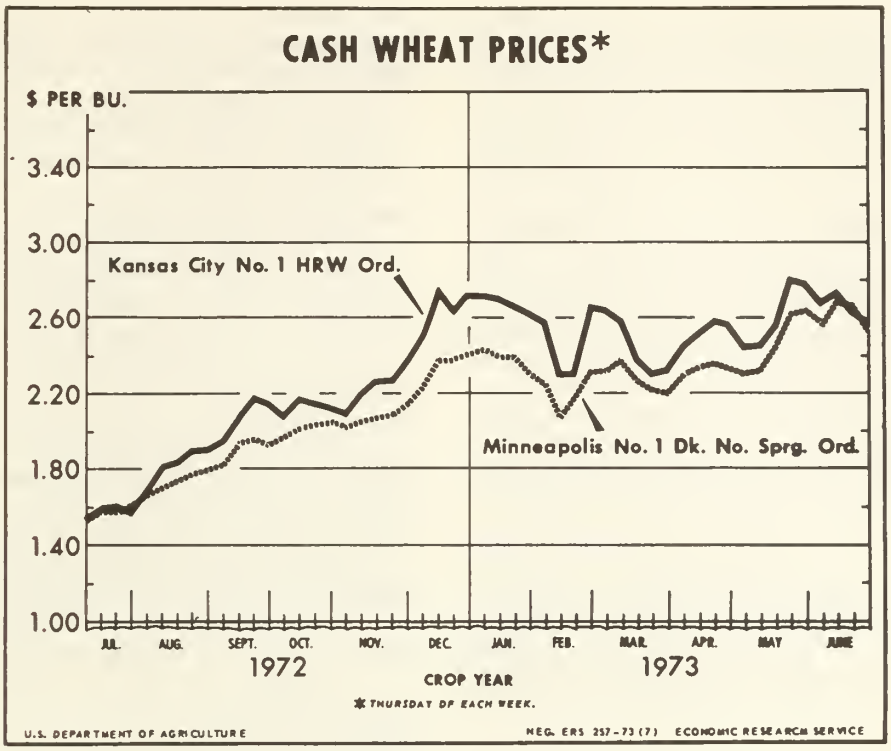
. . .The Soviet grain crops continued to deteriorate during the growing season.

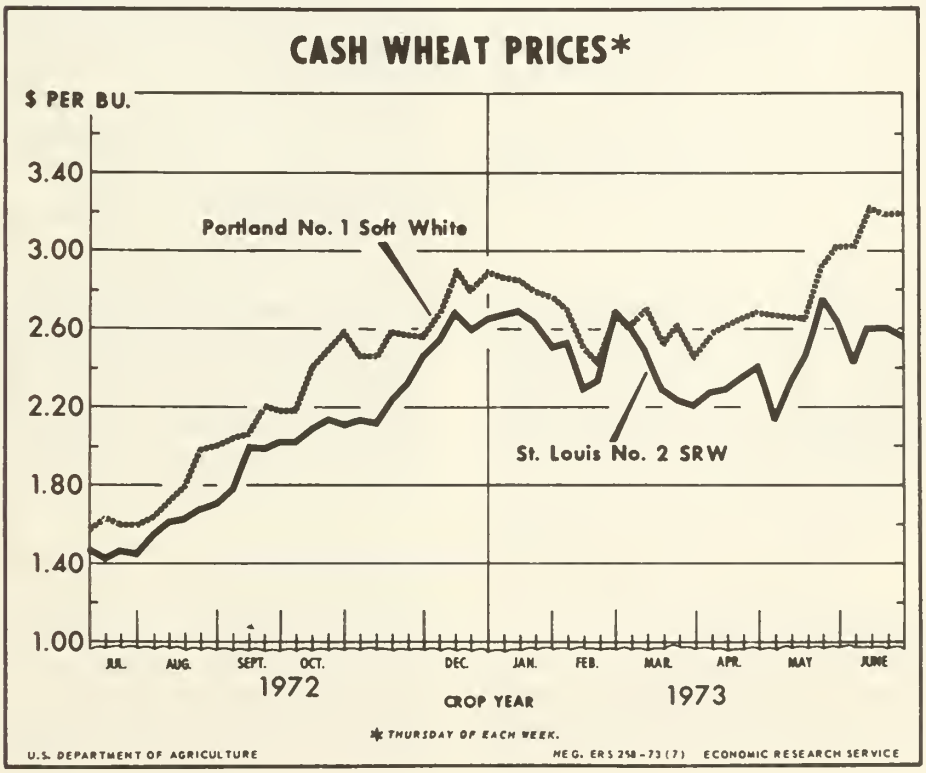
Prices Spurted in August and Early September, Then Leveled Off

...The Soviet mission returned to the United States and placed additional large orders for wheat, mainly HRW.

...It was announced in early September that the People's Republic of China had purchased U.S. wheat for the first time in many years. This added another dimension of demand to U.S. exports and fueled speculation about the future.

...In early fall it became evident that India's unfavorable monsoon had adversely affected summer and fall harvested grain, mainly rice, sorghum, and corn. India's production dropped sharply, more than offsetting the record wheat crop


CASH WHEAT PRICES*
$ PER BU.
3.40
3.00
2.60
2.20
1.80
1.40
1.00
Kansas City No. 1 HRW Ord.
Minneapolis No. 1 Dk. No. Sprg. Ord.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
1972
1973
CROP YEAR
* THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 257-73 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


CASH WHEAT PRICES*
$ PER BU.
3.40
3.00
2.60
2.20
1.80
1.40
1.00
Portland No. 1 Soft White
St. Louis No. 2 SRW
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
1972
1973
CROP YEAR
* THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.
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harvested the previous spring. Pressures on food supplies were becoming evident. Also, a poor Asian rice crop increased food import requirements, or—for exporters such as Burma and Thailand—reduced export availabilities. These food import requirements would most likely have to be filled with wheat rather than rice.

Prices Moved Up Again in November and December

. . .Crop conditions in Australia worsened as the fall progressed and it became evident that Australia's crop was going to be far below expectations (down a fourth). This added another element to an already tight exportable supply situation in the world.

. . .The maritime agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was negotiated in early fall but was not effective until late November when a series of rates were concluded for the agreement. Therefore, a backlog of shipments to the USSR was building up, since only third-country vessels had been permitted to move Soviet purchases. Following the agreement there was a surge of grain movements, filling up most of the distribution channels. With the distribution system clogged, prices may have been bid up on those supplies of wheat most readily available.

. . .Soviet winter wheat plantings got off to a slow start because of dry fall weather. The crop went into the winter more vulnerable than usual to winterkill and light snow cover added more uncertainty, fueling speculation of a repeat of heavy Soviet wheat purchases.

Prices Generally Eased Until Mid-February

. . .Required wheat set-aside was suspended for the 1973 wheat program on January 1 in a move to add to future supplies. It was also announced that no crop loans (including reseal) would be extended beyond current maturity dates.

Prices Fluctuated Widely Through the Remainder of the Season

. . .The dollar devaluation in February and subsequent devaluations in relation to other currencies, particularly the Japanese yen and the German mark, may have added strength to prices. For instance, since early February the yen has appreciated nearly 14% in relation to the dollar. No 1 HRW at Kansas City in mid-July was virtually the same price as in mid-January, but if converted to yen, wheat prices were down 14%. Although the total impact of devaluation is still not clear, it appears that devaluation has contributed to some increase in import demand and rising commodity prices.

. . .CCC sales of its wheat inventories were particularly heavy in March.

. . .The aura of famine again surfaced. Once again at issue is whether world agriculture can fulfill increasing needs. In addition, there are arguments over whether high income levels in developed countries and rapid economic growth in developing countries provide the basis for a new plateau of import demand.

. . .Before the end of the 1972/73 season, 750 million bushels had already been committed for 1973/74 export shipments. These large sales were probably reflected in the late season upturn in prices.

. . .Speculative buying has apparently been building with world supply-demand developments, an unstable international monetary situation, and the possibility of U.S. export controls.

Bread Prices Rise

The retail price of a 1-pound loaf of bread averaged 26.2 cents, during the April-June quarter, 1.1 cents (4.4%) higher than the previous quarter and 6.1% above a year earlier. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase and the sharpest in the last 25 years. Price are likely to continue higher in the next quarter, reflecting higher raw material costs. costs.

The farm value of ingredients in April-June averaged a record 4.8 cents, a rise of 0.2 cent over the first quarter and 0.6 cent above the previous record in late 1947. Although lard, shortening, and nonfat dry milk were higher, most of the farm value increase was due to a rise in the price of wheat.

The farm-retail spread widened during April-June since price increases were greater at the retail level than at the farm. However, not all components of farmer-to-consumer services in marketing a loaf of bread fared the same. The retailer's margin rose 0.6 cent, and at 5.3 cents was the highest since late 1971. The baker-wholesaler's spread rose to 13.5 cents, up 0.1 cent. The flour miller's spread declined 0.2 cent to 0.7 cent in the second quarter (table 10).

WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK

Prospects for Record 1973 Crop

Forecasts based on July conditions indicate that the 1973 world wheat harvest could reach a record 335 million metric tons, 10% above last year. Prospects indicate crop recoveries in the USSR and Australia from the drought levels in 1972. Acreage expansion will lift production substantially in Canada and the United States.

Weather and crop conditions indicate that the 1973 Soviet wheat crop may be up a fifth from the poor

1972 harvest; winter wheat will account for most of the increase. Although the 1973 Soviet winter wheat crop got off to a poor start last fall because of dry conditions and underplantings, a mild winter and relatively good growing conditions this spring should push yields to record levels, lifting production sharply above last year. Favorable weather permitted early completion of seeding of an expanded spring wheat area. Mid-July conditions pointed to a good spring wheat crop, but the final outcome will still depend on moisture conditions in late July and early August.

Canadian 1973 wheat prospects are good to excellent. Estimated plantings are up over 3 million acres from 21.3 million acres in 1972. A record yield of around 28 bushels per acre appears possible this year as a result of increased fertilizer usage, adequate moisture conditions and increased seeding of Neepawa, a new high-yielding variety. This would produce a crop of 650 - 700 million bushels, around a fifth larger than last year. Weather during early August will be a key to the final outcome.

Australia's 1973 wheat production is expected to rise over two-thirds from last year's drought-reduced level of 6.4 million metric tons. The Australian Wheat Board 1973 quotas allow virtually unrestricted production. This along with high market prices have led to an increase of nearly a third in plantings to over 23 million acres. Growing conditions have improved markedly as a result of the drought-breaking rains last winter, and the 1973 wheat crop just seeded has gotten off to a good start.

Next winter's wheat harvest in Argentina is expected to be down substantially from last year's bumper harvest. Heavy rains hampered seeding and export taxes which are reflected back to grower prices have taken away some of the glitter of high world prices. Both yields and area are expected to be lower.

The 1973 wheat area in Western Europe is estimated to be down 4% from 1972. But higher yields will moderate the impact of this decline and production is expected to decline only 2%. A relatively dry, mild winter resulted in less winterkill than normal. However, soil moisture in early spring was generally below normal and cool weather also inhibited early growth. The wheat crop in France, the largest producer in Western Europe, is expected to be down a tenth. Italy's total wheat crop is estimated down around 5%, with the durum crop running about a tenth below last year. West Germany, however, is expected to have a substantially larger harvest.

Trade in 1973/74 May Be Lower

World wheat trade may slip from last year's record 69 million metric tons. Smaller purchases by the Soviet Union would account for most of the anticipated decline. Purchases by India and the PRC are expected to be larger.

World Wheat Stocks Lowest Since 1950's

Record exports in 1972/73 pulled July 1, 1973 wheat stock in major exporting countries (the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina) down about a half from last year's 49.5 million metric tons. Current prospects indicate little chance of a stock buildup this season.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RYE SITUATION

The 1973 rye crop is estimated at 24.9 million bushels, down about a sixth from last year's harvest. Reduced acreage and lower yields in the major producing areas contributed to the decline. Indicated harvested acreage slipped about 5% (table 25). Dry weather in the Dakotas hit the rye crop during the critical head-filling stage, thus lowering yields. Seeded acreage of rye in 1973 is estimated at 3.5 million acres.

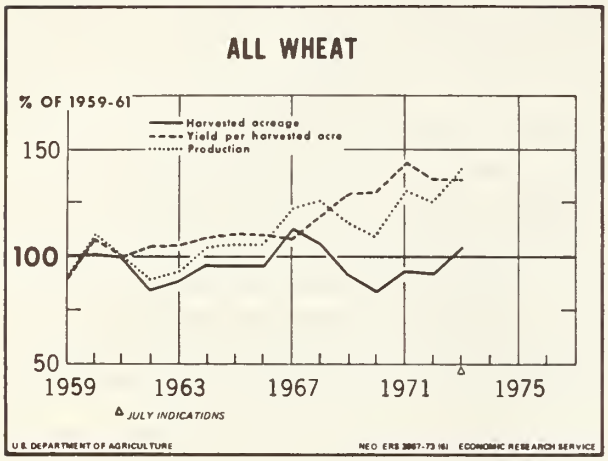
Stocks this summer at 33.3 million bushels were off about a fourth from last year's very high level. Almost all of the stocks were either under loan or reported as CCC committed inventory. With stocks and production both down from year-ago levels, rye supplies in 1973/74 will slip to 58.7 million bushels.

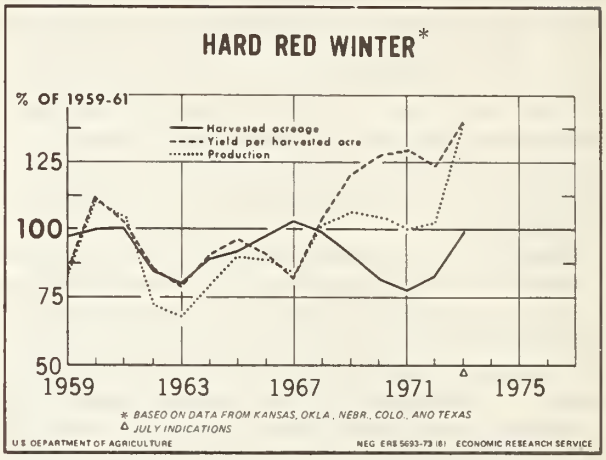
Domestic demand in 1973/74 should continue fairly strong. High wheat prices should continue to encourage blending of rye with certain wheat flours. Favorable price ratios should also encourage heavy feed usage.

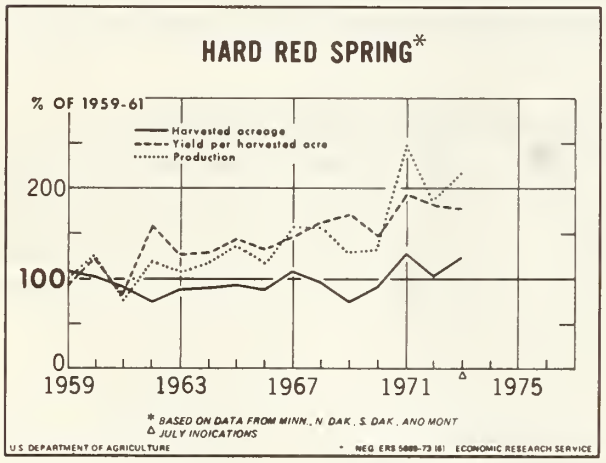
Exports during 1972/73 were unusually large because of large purchases by the USSR. Reports as of July 13 point to sales to the USSR of almost 18 million bushels for delivery in 1973/74. Exports for the year could reach 20 million bushels. With prospective demand exceeding the 1973 harvest, stocks by the summer of 1974 may fall to less than a fourth of this summer's level.

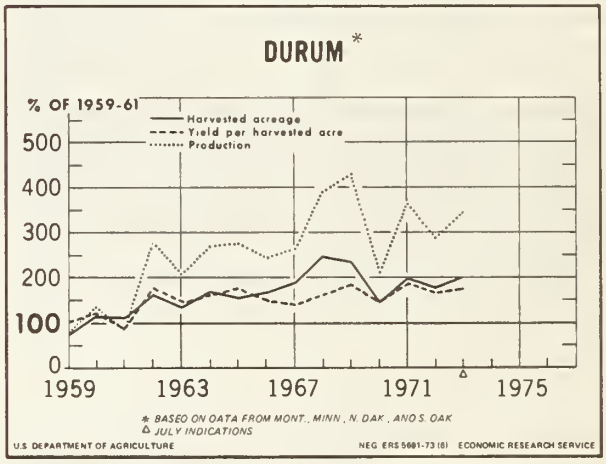
Rye prices have risen, but the increase has been far less spectacular than for other grains. Over the past year, rye market prices increased about a third compared to 84% for wheat, 68% for corn, and 54% for barley.

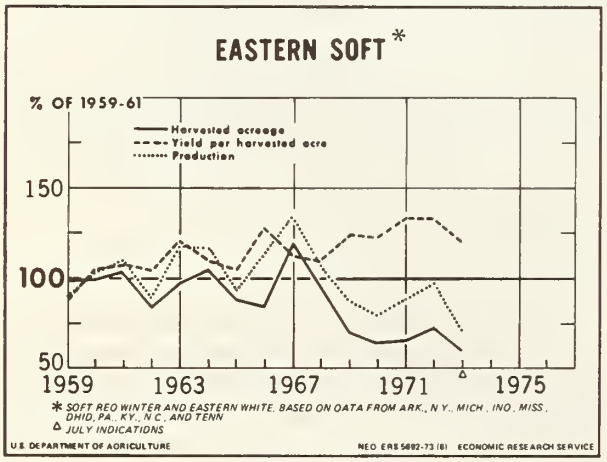
WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

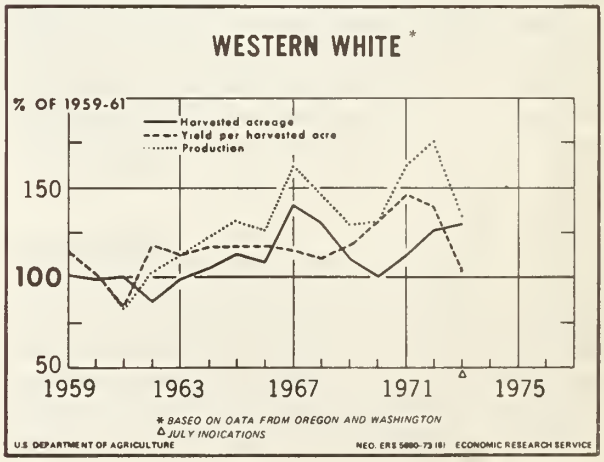












WHEAT—REGIONAL SUPPLY ANALYSIS

by

Robert G. Hoffman*

ABSTRACT: A wheat supply model based on regional planted and harvested acreage equations represents Part I of a two part wheat econometric framework being developed to measure the factors affecting wheat production and price (demand) levels. The major characteristics of several types of wheat acreage adjustment programs in recent years have been quantified into two broad acreage policy measures—an "effective support rate", and an "effective voluntary diversion rate". These variables along with several other economic and weather condition variables have been used to develop planted and harvested acreage equations based on the 1950 to 1970 period. The policy variables differ somewhat with respect to their impact on wheat acres planted among the major wheat growing areas, but are generally important factors affecting planted and harvested acres. Wheat market price expectations represented by the U.S. prices received by farmers the previous year also are important factors affecting wheat acres.

KEY WORDS: Wheat, supply function, agricultural policies, acreage adjustments, acreage allotments, acreage diversions.

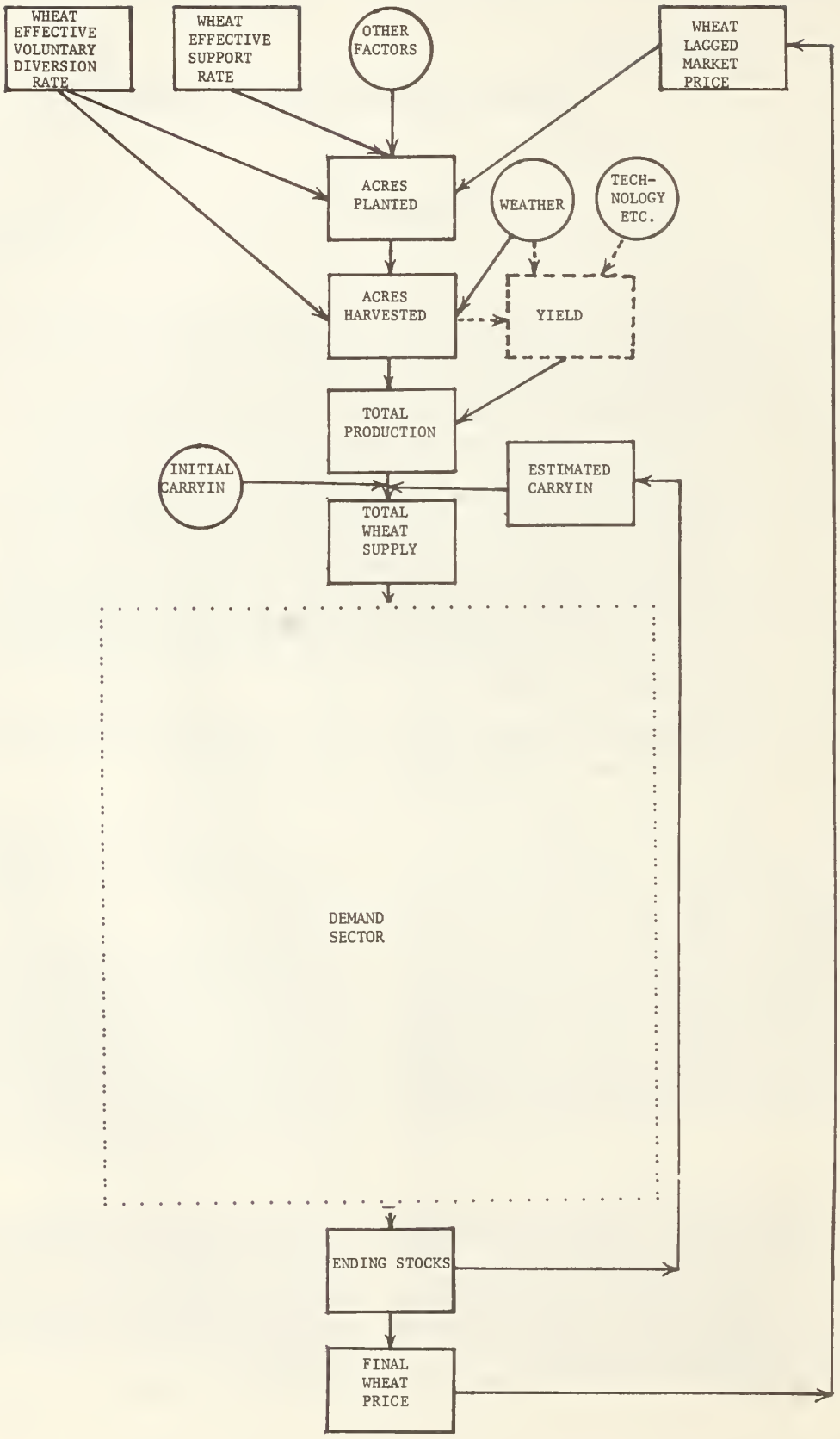
Formulation of an economic framework for determining probable price, use, and supply adjustments in the U.S. wheat economy—a framework nearly developed—has been complicated by several factors related to both the demand and supply aspects of the industry. Acreage programs have operated with a variety of specifications affecting supply adjustments. Wheat prices are generally acknowledged to be highly responsive to changes in quantities demanded for food, feed, and exports, but not until stocks are drawn down to relatively low levels.

The time series supply analysis presented here quantifies important acreage program adjustments factors, and along with other selected variables generates estimates of planted and harvested acres. A resulting wheat production estimate is then linked to the demand sector where quantities demanded and wheat prices are determined. the wheat price and estimated ending stocks are then in turn linked to the supply and demand solution for the following year.[1]

*The author is indebted to several members of the Economic Research Service, especially Jim L. Matthews, James J. Naive, and Frank R. Gomme for helpful suggestions in developing this paper. The responsibility for the analysis and its interpretation rests with the author. The author is an agricultural economists, National Economic Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

[1]This article represents Part I of a two part analytic economic analysis of the U.S. wheat situation. Part II, being developed by Terry N. Barr, Agricultural Economist, National Economic Analysis Division, ERS, covers an analysis of the major wheat demand relationships, and will appear in a future issue of the *Wheat Situation*. A statistical appendix containing data used in the supply analysis is available.

FIGURE 1
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF WHEAT
SUPPLY-DEMAND SIMULATION MODEL



Wheat Program Review

Wheat annually accounts for about 55-60 million acres planted—nearly one-fifth of the total cropland planted in the United States. Although about 75 percent of the wheat production is in the Plains region, important acreages appear in nearly every State. Major influences on wheat acres in recent history have been government programs to maintain income to the wheat production economy while adjusting supplies. Programs have been in effect for decades, but are generally of two basic types which require wheat producers to make some degree of production adjustment in order to qualify for program payments and loan rates:

(1) 1939 to 1963

Allotments and relatively high loan rates (near parity), with associated penalties for exceeding established marketing quotas, were in effect for most of the 1939-63 period. Although allotments were not in effect, loan levels were maintained in some years of World War II and the Korean War.

(2) 1964 to present

In 1963, marketing quota penalities were eliminated, and wheat programs became voluntary. Loan levels dropped to the relatively low level of about 50 percent of parity. Since then, gross income to the wheat production sector has been maintained by a variety of direct payments—primarily the domestic marketing certificate. During this period (except 1964) the loan has been set at $1.25 per bushel.

Time series supply response analysis of wheat program effects can be limited to the total allotment level and the basic loan levels (1, 7, 8).[2] While planted acres of wheat are related to allotment levels, year to year changes may also be influenced by producer-expected total returns as expressed by payment levels in combination with loan rates. Such a combined or "effective price support level" is an attempt to link the common major characteristics of each year's program into a consistent time series, and to relate changes in this variable along with other factors to changes in wheat acres planted by region.

Over the past two decades, the following common provisions have been directly related to acreage adjustments, although specific details have varied from year to year.

(1) Allotments
  (a) Total
and/or
  (b) Domestic
(2) Required diversion to meet:
  (a) Allotment provisions
  (b) Conserving use program provisions
(3) Cross-planting provisions
(4) Additional voluntary conserving use diversion

These program provisions form the basis of most of the annual wheat programs, although the language used to describe the provisions may differ somewhat from year to year. All the acreage provisions noted above, and any associated support rates have been in effect at one time or other since 1950—the period of analysis.

Wheat acreage program diversion characteristics, 1950-73[1]

	Provision in effect:			
	Required diversion		Addition voluntary diversion permitted	No diversion provisions
	To meet allotment provisions	To conserving use		
1950	×			
1951-53 ..				×
1954-55 ..	×			
1956-58 ..	×		×	
1959-61 ..	×			
1962-66 ..	×	×		
1967-68 ..	×			
1969-70 ..	×	×	×	
1971		×		
1972-73 ..		×	×	

[1] In several years, programs were announced or revised after winter wheat had been planted.

Allotment acres (total) are defined as acres permitted on individual farms. Producers meet a production restriction by planting within the allotment and thereby "diverting" wheat land from an historic base in order to qualify for guaranteed loans, payments, etc. This required acreage diverted (2a above) could be left idle, or in the more humid areas planted to some other crop. An additional form of required diversion (2b above) in recent years limits use of land strictly to conserving use, and could not be used for alternative major crops. A domestic allotment (roughly the acreage required to meet domestic requirements) was included in the total allotment for many years, but only under the recent set-aside programs has it been the sole allotment base for adjusting acreage.[3]

In several annual programs, participating producers could also voluntarily divert additional wheat land in return for specified compensation. This diversion provided an additional influence on the wheat acreage planted and harvested.

[2]Numbers in parentheses refer to references listed at the end of this report.

[3]Agricultural Act of 1970.

The Supply Model

The wheat supply model consists of regional planted and harvested functions with yield per harvested acre currently entered as predetermined.[4] Regions were chosen to generally represent wheat production areas by major class (4). Total U.S. spring wheat (both durum and other spring) acreage was included in the Northern Plains region, along with the winter wheat acreage in the 4 States (see table for States included in each region).

Planted Acres

Acreage planted relationships by region are based on linear relationships expressed as:

PLW(j) = f(PWH-1;Pi-1; ESW(j); EVD(j); RNC; CRA(j)
where
PLW(j) = acres planted, by region
PWH-1 = price of wheat, previous year
Pi-1 = price of competing crops, previous year
ESW(j) = effective support rate, by region
EVD(j) = effective voluntary diversion rate, by region
RNC = range (moisture) condition
CRA(j) = long term diverted acres, by region

Harvested Acres

Regional linear relationships were also used to describe regional wheat harvested acres as:

HRW(j) = f(PLW(j); EVD(j); WC(j)
where
HRW(j) = acres harvested, by region
PLW(j) = acres planted, by region
EVD(j) = effective voluntary diversion rate, by region
WC(j) = planted/harvested derived weather condition

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[4]Preliminary analyses where yields are a function of (1) the harvested to base acres ratio; (2) fertilizer prices; (3) the derived weather condition; and (4) time trend, appear to be promising. For example, a current specification for the Southern Plains yield is:

HRYSP = 14.32 -	16.52 HR/B +	0.34WC -	10.33PC-1 +	.26T
(t)	(2.0)	(4.4)	(2.4)	(1.7)
"e"	-.5	1.6	-1.5	.7

R^2 = .84

HRYSP = wheat yield per harvested acre, Southern Plains, bu./ac.
HR/B = wheat harvested acres divided by base acres, Southern Plains, ratio
WC = derived weather condition, Southern Plains, 100=base
PF = weighted wheat fertilizer ingredient cost previous year, cent/lb.
T = technology time trend, 1960=60.

Factors Affecting Wheat Planting

Regional supply response for wheat is postulated to be largely determined by an "effective" support rate, effective voluntary diversion payments, and expectation of market prices represented by the previous year's price. previous year's price.

Effective Loan Rate

The effective loan rate concept is based on a guaranteed gross return on the acreage planted and diverted within the program provisions (6). Since a grower must comply with specified acreage restrictions in order to receive the announced loan guarantee plus any direct income payments, the total support is factored into an effective support rate by the percentage of allowed acreage relative to some possible desired or "planting potential" acreage. Desired acreage is not a directly observable variable and is approximated by using the 1951 to 1953 average plantings as an historic base acreage. During this period there were no allotments, prices were relatively high and plantings large. It represents a peak for potential planted area. Such a base is somewhat arbitrary and can be adjusted to long term structural changes. Thus, the effective loan can be altered by changing allotments, mandatory diversion, the announced loan rate, any associated direct payments, or the base itself. For example, if only an allotment is in effect, the ratio of allotment acres to base acres is employed to adjust the basic loan rate, assume:

I. Example 1.

Allotment = 50 million acres
Base = 70 million acres
Ratio = 50/70 = 0.714
Loan = $2.00 per bushel on total allotted acres
Effective support rate = (0.714 x $2.00) = $1.43 per bushel

Additional adjustments (required diversion payments; price support payments, etc.) may be factored in as well. For instance, assume:

II. Example 2.

Allotment = 50 million acres
Base = 70 million acres
Ratio = 50/70 = 0.714
Loan = $1.25 per bushel on total allotted acres (or base acres adjusted for set aside)
Domestic Certificate= $1.50 per bushel on domestic allotment acres of 15 million
Ratio = 15/70 = 0.214
Effective support rate = (0.714 x $1.25) + (0.214 x $1.50) = $1.21 per bushel

Lower loan rates since 1963 have been offset by higher diversion payments to maintain producer incomes while permitting the price structure for wheat to fall to levels more in line with world prices. Such "trade-offs" between loan rates and direct payments result in small changes in the computed effective loan rate.

Adjustments in total wheat production is typically obtained by altering acreage restrictions. For example, 1965's provision of the wheat and feed grain program permitted wheat to be substituted on feed grain base acres and feed grain on wheat acres. This "cross-planting" provision gave wheat producers the opportunity to offset any required diversion in the wheat program with feed grain base acres if available. It also effectively reduced the total required diversion for wheat and therefore increased the effective support rate. This type of program change had a generally positive impact on wheat acres planted. More wheat was planted on feed grain acres (primarily barley) than feed grains planted on wheat acres.

Effective Voluntary Diversion

Additional voluntary diversion to conserving use has been an important adjustment factor in some years. Since producers can voluntarily divert acreage only after they meet the program requirements, the voluntary diversion provisions are considered as a separate factor with an expected negative effect on acreage. The calculation of this variable is similar to the effective loan rate since the voluntary diversion payment rate is adjusted by the ratio of permitted acres to the historic base.

Market Price Expectations

Market prices for wheat and competing crops should importantly influence plantings. Even though marketing quotas and associated penalties were in effect for much of the 1950 to 1963 period, producers could overplant their allotment. Such plantings over allotment averaged about 5 million acres annually.

Since 1964, wheat program benefits have been largely based on the domestic allotment with no penalities. Additional plantings beyond the domestic allotment would also be expected to be influenced by market price and production cost considerations. With the introduction of cross-planting provisions in 1965 and the set-aside program of 1970, market prices would be expected to be even more important in planting decisions.

Other Factors

Soil moisture conditions in the Plains also affect acreage planted. An aggregate measure or moisture proxy for the Plains is represented by the October 1 range condition statistic for the Western States reported by the Statistical Reporting Service. Favorable range (moisture) conditions and plantings would be expected to be positively related.

Long-term acreage diversion programs may also influence planted wheat acres. The most important such program (Conservation Reserve) accounted for a peak of nearly 29 million acres in 1960-61—although not all of this acreage was originally in wheat production.

Factors Affecting Wheat Harvested

Wheat harvested acres would of course be largely determined by the planted acres. However the ratio of harvested to planted acres would be expected to vary by region. In addition, the effective voluntary diversion rate would also influence the ratio of harvested to planted acres. Weather factors affecting the winterkill and/or germination of wheat should also play an important role in affecting changes in wheat acres harvested, once the wheat has been planted.

Summary of regional wheat supply elasticities

Region	Effective support rate		Wheat price previous year	
	Elasticity at mean	Effect of 10 cent increase	Elasticity at mean	Effect of 10 cent increase
	Million acres	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*
Southern Plains	0.50	1.0	0.42	0.7
Northern Plains	.39	.5	.43	.4
Northwest	.08	---	n.a.	---
Corn Belt	.14	.1	.84	.4
Other States	.01	([1])	.41	([1])

n.a. = not available.
[1] Less than 0.05.

Statistical Results and Implications

The effective support rate significantly describes changes in wheat acres planted in the leading wheat production regions (Southern and Northern Plains). However, the rate appears to have little statistically significant impact in the remaining regions. The implied elasticity in the Southern Plains suggests that a 10 cent per bushel increase in the effective support rate for wheat is associated with about a 1 million acre increase in wheat plantings.

The effective voluntary diversion rate has much less of an impact than the effective support rate. However, its relative influence, as measured by the elasticity, is about the same in each region.

The market price expectation, as defined by the lagged U.S. price received by farmers for wheat, is an important explanatory variable in each region except the Northwest and "Other" Region. The results suggest that the annual program specification along with market price expectations explain most of the annual variation in wheat acres planted. The supply response with respect to the lagged price is relatively inelastic in the Northern and Southern Plains ranging from 0.40 to 0.45. A 10 cent increase in lagged market price is assoicated with about a three-quarter-million acre increase in wheat planted in the Southern Plains, and nearly a half-million acres in the Northern Plains. The price response is greatest in the Corn Belt where the program provisions (effective support rate) appear to have little impact.[5] (see table, Summary of regional wheat planted equations).

Regional wheat harvested acreage functions relate the acres harvested to planted acres, the effective voluntary diversion rate, and a derived weather condition variable based on residuals (see table Summary of regional wheat harvested equations)[6] Changes in planted acres obviously describe most of the changes in harvested acres. But the effective voluntary diversion rate also appears to be statistically significant in affecting harvested acres, although its impact is somewhat less than on planted acres. Decisions on voluntary diversion could be made at program sign-up time after an assessment of crop condition at that time (generally February and March).

[5] For part of the past 2 decades (1956-64) producers were permitted to exceed their allotment but at the same time not exceed 15 acres. These acres "in excess of allotment but not subject to penalty" were mostly in the North Central (Corn Belt) States where individual farm allotments were much smaller than in the major producing areas and mostly below 15 acres. Presumably these producers would therefore be much more responsive to price than to the wheat program.

[6] An initial set of equations was fitted with harvested acres as a function of planted acres and the effective voluntary diversion rate. The residual of these equations expressed as indices was assumed to primarily represent the "weather" effect for each region.

The supply model results suggest that certain key characteristics pervade the annual wheat programs since at least the early 1950's. These characteristics or provisions can be related to a time series analysis to derive estimated impacts on wheat acreage. Annual adjustments are directly related to changes in the announced wheat program as well as producers' expectations of market prices with little carryover effect from programs and price of past years. The program variables not only directly affect planted acres, but also the ratio of harvested to planted acres through the voluntary diversion payment provision.

Actual and Estimated Values—Recent Years

In recent years, the combined regional estimates of plantings is above the actual level. However, each year's direction of change is correctly picked up by the estimating equations. Since actual plantings were 2 to 4 million acres less than estimated, programs in recent years may have been somewhat more restrictive than indicated by the program variables. In addition, the timing of program announcements has left room for interpreting which program variables affect each crop. In cases where program provisions were announced after the winter wheat was planted, the provision of the previous year was assumed to be still relevant. The unusual effects of the wet fall weather in 1972 primarily in the Corn Belt and Other Region, which limited plantings, were not taken into account for the 1973 estimates of plantings.

Applications for 1973 and 1974

An application of the plantings equations is demonstrated in the following table. Here the 1972 to 1973 changes in the variable values are multiplied by their respective coefficients to derive the indicated individual effect of each of the major factors. For example in the Southern Plains, the effective support rate, and effective voluntary diversion tended to reduce wheat acres in that region. But substantially higher wheat prices for the 1972/73 marketing years,—more than offset the decline. However, the increase in estimated acres was somewhat larger than actual acres mostly because of a overestimate in the Cornbelt region.

The high wheat prices forecast for the 1973/74 marketing season suggests a continued significant impact on wheat acres planted for 1974 harvest from market prices alone. However, other factors such as prices of competing crops, as well as moisture conditions, could well dampen the impact from wheat prices alone. An increase for wheat from $1.80 per bushel in 1972/73 would indicate another 8 to 10

Summary of regional wheat plantings equations

Dependent variable PLW(j)	ESW(j)	EVD(j)	PWH-1	PCOT-1	$PLW(j)_{-1}$	RNC	CRA(j)	K	R^2	D.W.	s.e.	σ
Region												
Southern Plains	8.9623	-5.8382	6.6946	-23.9785		0.2881	-0.1097	-11.6205	0.82	1.61	2.19	4.36
(t)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(1.2)		(2.5)	(.5)					
"e"	.50	-.07	.42	-.25		.80	-.01					
Northern Plains	4.8614	-2.3227	4.1476			.1572	-.4957	-7.6373	.83	1.88	1.68	3.49
(t)	(3.2)	(1.3)	(2.7)			(1.8)	(2.8)					
"e"	.39	-.05	.43			.72	-.07					
Northwest	.2321	-.3956			0.4578		-.1948	2.2048	.60	1.44	.47	.66
(t)	(.4)	(1.0)			(1.7)		(.6)					
"e"	.08	-.04			.46		-.02					
Corn Belt	.6489	-1.2090	3.9983				-.0759	.4452	.71	1.14	.93	1.56
(t)	(.5)	(1.3)	(4.9)				(.5)					
"e"	.14	-.05	.84				-.02					
Other	.0173	-.3107	.4415	-4.9410			-.0345	2.6954	.24	1.62	.38	.37
(t)	(.04)	(.8)	(.8)	(1.6)			(.5)					
"e"	.01	-.01	.41	-.80			-.03					

(t) = t value. e = Elasticity at the mean.

D.W. = Durbin-Watson statistic
s.e. = Standard error
σ = Standard deviation
PLW(j) = Wheat acres planted, by region, million acres
ESW(j) = Wheat effective support rate, by region, $/bu.
EVD(j) = Wheat effective voluntary diversion rate, by region, $/bu.
PHW-1 = Prices received by farmers for wheat, season average, previous year, $/bu.
PCOT-1 = Prices received by farmers for cotton, season average, previous year, ¢/lb.
RNC = Range condition, October 1, Western States, 100 = normal.
CRA(j) = Conservation reserve acres under contract, by region, million acres.

Southern Plains = winter wheat in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.
Northern Plains = durum and other spring wheat (U.S.) and winter wheat in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota.
Northwest = winter wheat in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, and Arizona.
Corn Belt = winter wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and 7 other Northeastern States.
Other = Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and 6 other Southeastern States.

Regional wheat harvested equations

Dependent variable HRW(j)	PLW(j)	EVD(j)	WC(j)	K	R^2	D.W.
Southern Plains	0.5247	-1.2237	0.2314	-14.6088	0.989	2.83
(t)	(18.6)	(5.9)	(21.3)			
"e"	.63	-.02	1.02			
Northern Plains	.9304	-.4967	.1565	-15.2644	.999	1.74
(t)	(113.2)	(8.5)	(22.2)			
"e"	.99	-.01	1.01			
Northwest	.9424	-.0113	.0381	-3.8953	.999	2.39
(t)	(104.5)	(1.1)	(25.3)			
"e"	1.02	---	.93			
Corn Belt	.9763	-.0338	.0743	-7.7081	.995	1.90
(t)	(175.71)	(2.0)	(20.4)			
"e"	1.03	---	.96			
Other States	.9020	-.0120	.0107	-1.2002	.995	1.35
(t)	(53.2)	(.9)	(2.5)			
"e"	1.08	---	.68			

(t) = t value
"e" = elasticity at the mean
D.W. = Durbin Watson statistic
HRW(j) = Wheat acres harvested, by region, million acres
PLW(j) = Wheat acres planted, by region, million acres
EVD(j) = Effective voluntary diversion rate, by region, $/bu.
WC(j) = Planted/harvested weather condition factor.

Wheat acres planted: Summary of model estimates and actual acres

Year	Southern Plains		Northern Plains		Northwest		Corn Belt		Other		United States	
	Est.	Act.	Est.	Act.	Est.	Act.	Est.	Act.	Est.	Act.	Est.	Act.
	Million acres	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*
1969	27.9	26.4	15.5	14.6	5.0	5.0	6.2	5.8	2.1	1.7	56.7	53.4
1970	24.9	23.8	14.8	13.5	4.8	4.8	6.3	4.9	2.2	1.8	53.0	48.7
1971	24.3	23.6	17.9	18.4	4.8	4.8	6.5	4.8	2.2	2.2	55.7	53.8
1972	26.4	25.9	16.8	15.7	4.8	5.3	6.8	5.6	1.9	2.4	56.7	54.9
1973	28.4	27.4	19.3	18.7	4.9	5.8	8.1	5.1	2.1	1.8	62.8	58.8

million acre increase in wheat planted this fall. Nearly one-half of such an increase would probably occur in the Southern Plains. However, if the Corn Belt retains its historic responsiveness to market price changes and weather is normal this fall, a sharp increase in acres (1.5 to 2 million) may be possible in this region alone. Planting decisions are not yet formulated, and the combined effects of the remaining factors, especially weather and moisture conditions, cannot yet be determined.

Indicated effect of major factors on regional wheat acres planted, 1972 to 1973 change

Region	Effective support rate	Effective voluntary diversion	Wheat price previous year	Remaining factors	1972 to 1973 change	
					Combined estimated	Actual
	Million acres	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*	*Million acres*
Southern Plains	-0.5	-1.9	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.5
Northern Plains	-.1	.4	1.8	.4	2.5	3.0
Northwest	---	-.1	---	.2	.1	.5
Corn Belt	---	-.5	1.7	---	1.2	-.5
Other	---	---	.2	---	.2	-.6
United States	-.6	-2.1	6.7	2.1	6.1	3.9

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Table 2.--Wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance, average 1965-69, by quarters, 1970-73

Year and quarter	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Exports: Grain 1/	Exports: Flour	Exports: Products 2/	Exports: Total	Domestic: Flour	Domestic: Other products 2/	Domestic: Total food	Domestic: Seed	Domestic: Feed 3/	Domestic: Total
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -															
Average 1965-69																
July-Sept.	626.4	1,425.5	.4	2,052.3	1,649.2	403.1	163.2	14.8	2.2	180.2	128.7	3.3	132.0	26.2	64.7	222.9
Oct.-Dec.	1,649.2		.4	1,649.6	1,293.5	356.1	160.4	17.6	2.9	180.9	129.6	3.3	132.9	24.1	18.2	175.2
Jan.-Mar.	1,293.5		.4	1,293.9	952.3	341.6	149.4	12.7	3.1	165.2	126.5	3.3	129.8	.2	45.4	176.4
Apr.-June	952.3		.4	952.7	639.9	312.8	156.8	18.6	2.9	178.3	117.3	3.4	120.7	14.8		134.5
Season	626.4	1,425.5	1.6	2,053.5	639.9	1,413.6	629.8	63.7	11.1	704.6	502.1	13.3	515.4	65.3	128.3	709.0
1970/71																
July-Sept.	884.9	1,351.6	.2	2,236.7	1,788.5	448.2	154.2	9.6	3.2	167.0	131.8	3.5	135.3	24.4	121.5	281.2
Oct.-Dec.	1,788.5		.2	1,788.7	1,410.0	378.7	191.7	16.1	3.7	211.5	127.8	3.5	131.3	23.2	12.7	167.2
Jan.-Mar.	1,410.0		.3	1,410.3	1,060.4	349.9	166.0	11.3	2.1	179.4	125.7	3.5	129.2	.4	40.9	170.5
Apr.-June	1,060.4		.4	1,060.8	731.5	329.3	161.6	15.0	3.0	179.6	120.1	3.6	123.7	14.1	11.9	149.7
Season	884.9	1,351.6	1.1	2,237.6	731.5	1,506.1	673.5	52.0	12.0	737.5	505.4	14.1	519.5	62.1	187.0	768.6
1971/72																
July-Sept.	731.5	1,617.8	.2	2,349.5	1,873.3	476.2	150.0	11.7	2.5	164.2	132.1	3.5	135.6	24.8	151.6	312.0
Oct.-Dec.	1,873.3		.2	1,873.5	1,547.3	326.2	118.4	8.9	2.9	130.2	130.0	3.5	133.5	23.6	38.9	196.0
Jan.-Mar.	1,547.3		.3	1,547.6	1,210.4	337.2	133.4	10.7	2.9	147.0	126.4	3.5	129.9	.4	59.9	190.2
Apr.-June	1,210.4		.3	1,210.7	863.1	347.6	174.7	14.5	1.9	191.1	123.3	3.6	126.9	14.4	15.2	156.5
Season	731.5	1,617.8	1.0	2,350.3	863.1	1,487.2	576.5	45.8	10.2	632.5	511.8	14.1	525.9	63.2	265.6	854.7
1972/73																
July-Sept.	863.1	1,544.8	.3	2,408.2	1,865.6	542.6	199.8	10.5	2.8	213.1	128.8	3.6	132.4	24.2	172.9	329.5
Oct.-Dec.	1,865.6		.3	1,865.9	1,396.1	469.8	273.3	11.2	3.1	287.6	132.1	3.6	135.7	22.8	23.7	182.2
Jan.-Mar.	1,396.1		.4	1,396.5	926.9	469.6	292.8	11.0	4.0	307.8	129.3	3.6	132.9	.5	4.5	161.8
Apr.-June 4/	926.9		.3	927.2	427.8	499.4	362.7	10.2	3.2	376.1	124.7	3.6	128.3	18.9		123.3
Season	863.1	1,544.8	1.3	2,409.2	427.8	1,981.4	1,128.6	42.9	13.1	1,184.6	514.9	14.4	529.3	66.4	201.1	796.8

1/ Adjusted for transhipments of U.S. wheat through Canada.

2/ Includes bulgar, rolled wheat, semolina and macaroni.

3/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits and beer. When seed allocation results in a negative feed residual, feed use is not shown by quarter.

4/ Partly estimated.

Table 3.--Wheat: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-June 1971/72 and 1972/73

Period, program, and coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/						
	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -						
July-June 1971/72							
Dollars	117.1	7.2	70.5	23.2	27.8	.6	246.4
CCC Credit	35.8	5.9	16.0	2.9	13.8	---	74.4
Barter	45.3	3.2	6.0	17.1	9.4	.5	81.5
Commercial	198.2	16.3	92.5	43.2	51.0	1.1	402.3
P.L. 480	95.1	23.5	9.8	.6	50.3	---	179.3
Total	293.3	39.8	102.3	43.8	101.3	1.1	581.6
July-June 1972/73							
Dollars	340.6	25.8	147.6	51.2	87.0	2/	652.2
CCC Credit	238.8	8.0	19.1	4.6	27.3	.5	298.3
Barter	27.3	.6	2.5	8.9	7.0	---	46.3
Commercial	606.7	34.4	169.2	64.7	121.3	.5	996.8
P.L. 480	49.2	29.5	25.6	.3	27.4	.1	132.1
Total	655.9	63.9	194.8	65.0	148.7	.6	1,128.9
July-June 1971/72							
Coastal areas:							
Great Lakes	2/	4.7	28.2	22.3	.1	.5	55.8
Atlantic	---	6.6	1.2	9.1	.9	---	17.8
Gulf	255.5	28.5	37.4	10.5	---	.6	332.5
Pacific	37.8	---	35.5	1.9	100.3	---	175.5
Total	293.3	39.8	102.3	43.8	101.3	1.1	581.6
July-June 1972/73							
Coastal areas:							
Great Lakes	1.7	3.5	55.7	38.2	2/	---	99.1
Atlantic	27.1	20.5	22.9	12.2	.8	.1	83.6
Gulf	560.1	38.2	50.0	12.6	---	.5	661.4
Pacific	67.0	1.7	66.2	2.0	147.9	2/	284.8
Total	655.9	63.9	194.8	65.0	148.7	.6	1,128.9

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. 2/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 4.--Wheat: U.S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-June 1972/73

Country	Dollar sales	CCC credit	Barter	PL-480	Total
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -				
Afghanistan	---	---	---	2,057	2,057
Algeria	4,528	---	11,612	---	16,140
Angola	---	536	---	---	536
Austria	39	---	---	---	39
Azores	375	---	---	---	375
Bangladesh	14,615	---	---	17,240	31,855
Belgium	8,455	---	---	---	8,455
Bolivia	---	---	---	962	962
Brazil	31,138	---	12,786	---	43,924
Cambodia	---	---	---	662	662
Canal Zone	96	---	---	---	96
Chile	---	---	---	147	147
China (Taiwan)	12,282	---	3,998	---	16,280
Colombia	931	---	9,286	---	10,217
Costa Rica	2,319	---	471	---	2,790
Cyprus	566	870	---	---	1,436
Czechoslovakia	2,670	---	---	---	2,670
Dominican Republic	---	1,231	---	2,300	3,531
Ecuador	1,364	---	728	2,073	4,165
Egypt	10,400	---	---	---	10,400
El Salvador	2,590	---	409	---	2,999
Ethiopia	---	---	---	50	50
Finland	588	---	---	---	588
France	6,459	---	---	---	6,459
French Guiana	344	---	---	---	344
Germany, East	8,654	4,585	---	---	13,239
Germany, West	8,066	---	---	---	8,066
Ghana	2,114	---	---	---	2,114
Greece	908	---	---	---	908
Guatemala	1,516	---	95	---	1,611
Guyana	1,392	---	---	---	1,392
Honduras	312	---	1,425	---	1,737
Hong Kong	1,364	690	---	---	2,054
Iceland	---	---	8	---	8
India	13,274	---	---	6,707	19,981
Indonesia	1,352	---	---	16,007	17,359
Iran	---	17,190	---	1,855	19,045
Iraq	488	---	---	---	488
Ireland	1,781	---	---	---	1,781
Israel	---	---	---	13,287	13,287
Italy	10,858	---	---	---	10,858
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	111	111
Jamaica	1,257	---	427	---	1,684
Japan	126,517	---	---	---	126,517
Kenya	1,111	---	---	---	1,111
Korea	13,108	20,224	3,147	16,526	53,005
Lebanon	---	---	---	2,582	2,582
Liberia	113	---	---	---	113
Malaysia	331	---	---	---	331
Malta	564	---	---	---	564
Mexico	17,577	---	---	---	17,577
Morocco	8,757	---	---	827	9,584
Netherlands	61,512	---	---	---	61,512
Netherlands Antilles	---	193	---	---	193
Nicaragua	1,019	---	---	---	1,019
Nigeria	11,986	---	---	---	11,986
Norway	4,368	---	---	---	4,368
Pakistan	---	4,640	---	33,370	38,010
Panama	1,954	---	---	---	1,954
People's Republic of China	22,853	---	---	---	22,853
Peru	---	18,959	1,314	---	20,273
Philippines	2,489	13,808	---	---	16,297
Poland	11,888	14,437	---	---	26,325
Portugal	4,145	---	---	---	4,145
Republic of South Africa	251	---	---	---	251
Saudi Arabia	728	---	---	---	728
Sierra Leone	411	---	631	---	1,042
Singapore	566	---	---	---	566
Spain	684	---	---	---	684
Sudan	---	1,759	---	1,341	3,100
Surinam	403	---	---	---	403
Sweden	448	---	---	---	448
Switzerland	26	---	---	---	26
Thailand	---	1,007	---	---	1,007
Trinidad	2,863	---	---	---	2,863
Tunisia	---	---	---	1,706	1,706
United Kingdom	15,585	---	---	---	15,585
USSR	163,552	184,251	---	---	347,803
Uruguay	---	---	---	4,364	4,364
Venezuela	23,010	---	---	---	23,010
Vietnam	---	---	---	7,715	7,715
West Indies	238	---	---	---	238
Yemen	---	---	---	199	199
Yugoslavia	---	13,380	---	---	13,380
Zaire	---	538	---	---	538
Grand Total	652,152	298,298	46,337	132,088	1,128,875

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico

Agricultural Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 5.--Wheat: Inspections for export by class and country of destination, July-June 1972/73

Country	Hard Red Spring	Hard Red Winter	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Mixed	Total
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -						
Afghanistan	---	2,057	---	---	---	---	2,057
Algeria	---	3,368	---	---	12,772	---	16,140
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	536	536
Austria	---	---	---	---	39	---	39
Azores	---	375	---	---	---	---	375
Bangladesh	11,223	3,688	15,702	1,242	---	---	31,855
Belgium	5,984	919	---	---	1,552	---	8,455
Bolivia	---	962	---	---	---	---	962
Brazil	---	43,924	---	---	---	---	43,924
Cambodia	235	427	---	---	---	---	662
Canal Zone	---	---	96	---	---	---	96
Chile	---	147	---	---	---	---	147
China (Taiwan)	3,547	8,543	---	4,190	---	---	16,280
Colombia	---	9,743	474	---	---	---	10,217
Costa Rica	1,953	---	---	725	112	---	2,790
Cyprus	566	870	---	---	---	---	1,436
Czechoslovakia	---	2,370	---	---	300	---	2,670
Dominican Republic	1,858	704	607	---	362	---	3,531
Ecuador	3,825	99	147	94	---	---	4,165
Egypt	---	10,400	---	---	---	---	10,400
El Salvador	1,945	112	---	906	36	---	2,999
Ethiopia	---	---	---	---	---	50	50
Finland	367	---	---	221	---	---	588
France	---	753	---	---	5,706	---	6,459
French Guiana	---	344	---	---	---	---	344
Germany, East	---	13,239	---	---	---	---	13,239
Germany, West	2,926	2,244	---	---	2,896	---	8,066
Ghana	2,043	71	---	---	---	---	2,114
Greece	---	---	908	---	---	---	908
Guatemala	895	559	---	---	157	---	1,611
Guyana	125	1,267	---	---	---	---	1,392
Honduras	597	950	173	---	17	---	1,737
Hong Kong	1,663	20	---	371	---	---	2,054
Iceland	---	---	8	---	---	---	8
India	8,700	6,340	2,337	2,604	---	---	19,981
Indonesia	8,731	---	437	8,191	---	---	17,359
Iran	---	7,171	---	11,874	---	---	19,045
Iraq	488	---	---	---	---	---	488
Ireland	---	---	---	---	1,781	---	1,781
Israel	1,041	11,650	596	---	---	---	13,287
Italy	6,408	2,768	517	---	1,165	---	10,858
Ivory Coast	23	88	---	---	---	---	111
Jamaica	1,445	239	---	---	---	---	1,684
Japan	27,400	48,817	2,272	46,244	1,758	26	126,517
Kenya	---	1,111	---	---	---	---	1,111
Korea	6,866	16,995	---	29,144	---	---	53,005
Lebanon	---	2,582	---	---	---	---	2,582
Liberia	113	---	---	---	---	---	113
Malaysia	145	128	---	58	---	---	331
Malta	564	---	---	---	---	---	564
Mexico	---	14,817	2,760	---	---	---	17,577
Morocco	---	8,294	1,290	---	---	---	9,584
Netherlands	35,922	17,992	381	170	7,047	---	61,512
Netherlands Antilles	139	54	---	---	---	---	193
Nicaragua	752	235	---	32	---	---	1,019
Nigeria	1,407	10,203	376	---	---	---	11,986
Norway	2,276	2,092	---	---	---	---	4,368
Pakistan	2,032	12,114	14,846	9,018	---	---	38,010
Panama	1,157	---	445	202	150	---	1,954
People's Republic of China	---	1,306	10,056	11,491	---	---	22,853
Peru	4,305	13,970	368	74	1,556	---	20,273
Philippines	10,943	898	574	3,882	---	---	16,297
Poland	---	26,325	---	---	---	---	26,325
Portugal	1,767	821	---	---	1,557	---	4,145
Republic of South Africa	251	---	---	---	---	---	251
Saudi Arabia	366	362	---	---	---	---	728
Sierra Leone	1,042	---	---	---	---	---	1,042
Singapore	421	145	---	---	---	---	566
Spain	468	---	136	---	80	---	684
Sudan	434	2,666	---	---	---	---	3,100
Surinam	261	142	---	---	---	---	403
Sweden	448	---	---	---	---	---	448
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	26	---	26
Thailand	941	---	---	66	---	---	1,007
Trinidad	799	2,064	---	---	---	---	2,863
Tunisia	825	854	27	---	---	---	1,706
United Kingdom	8,672	5,708	---	14	1,191	---	15,585
USSR	542	310,166	---	16,133	20,962	---	347,803
Uruguay	---	4,364	---	---	---	---	4,364
Venezuela	13,649	2,963	2,469	299	3,630	---	23,010
Vietnam	2,156	4,140	---	1,419	---	---	7,715
West Indies	238	---	---	---	---	---	238
Yemen	---	199	---	---	---	---	199
Yugoslavia	741	6,618	5,912	---	109	---	13,380
Zaire	194	344	---	---	---	---	538
Grand Total	194,824	655,900	63,914	148,664	64,961	612	1,128,875

Agricultural Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 6 .--Wheat: Cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1971-73 1/

Major Market and year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average	Gross Terminal Loan 2/
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -													
No. 1 HRW, Kansas City														
Ordinary protein														
1971/72	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.62	1.52	1.57	1.49
1972/73	1.58	1.82	2.10	2.15	2.25	2.62	2.67	2.48	2.42	2.51	2.63	2.69	2.33	1.50
13% protein														
1971/72	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.69	1.69	1.61	1.63	1.535
1972/73	1.68	1.90	2.15	2.21	2.30	2.65	2.68	2.49	2.45	2.55	2.69	2.80	2.38	1.545
No. 2 SRW, Chicago														
1971/72	1.54	1.45	1.45	1.53	1.60	1.71	1.69	1.61	1.62	1.66	1.63	1.46	1.58	1.45
1972/73	1.53	1.76	2.02	2.11	2.28	2.60	2.65	2.47	2.37	2.45	2.71	2.82	2.31	1.46
No. 2 SRW, St. Louis														
1971/72	1.44	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.49	1.57	1.57	1.52	1.57	1.65	1.64	1.37	1.49	1.45
1972/73	1.46	1.63	1.92	2.09	2.23	2.59	2.64	2.47	2.32	2.34	2.50	2.64	2.24	1.46
No. 2 SRW, Toledo														
1971/72	1.46	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.52	1.57	1.59	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.68	1.51	1.51	1.44
1972/73	1.43	1.62	1.92	2.07	2.30	2.64	2.66	2.46	2.38	2.45	2.61	2.68	2.27	1.45
No. 2 SW, Toledo														
1971/72	1.49	1.44	1.46	1.53	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.54	1.57	1.63	1.68	1.51	1.55	1.44
1972/73	1.49	1.72	1.97	2.07	2.30	2.64	2.65	2.46	2.38	2.44	2.58	2.66	2.28	1.45
No. 1 SW, Portland														
1971/72	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.60	1.70	1.74	1.67	1.60	1.47
1972/73	1.60	1.82	2.12	2.41	2.53	2.78	2.80	2.56	2.59	2.61	2.78	3.13	2.48	1.48
No. 1 Dk. NS, Minneapolis														
Ordinary protein														
1971/72	1.57	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.54	1.54	1.52	1.53	1.50	1.53	1.62
1972/73	1.57	1.72	1.92	2.02	2.08	2.32	2.38	2.22	2.28	2.33	2.47	2.67	2.16	1.63
15% protein														
1971/72	1.73	1.66	1.72	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.69	1.70	1.73	1.76	1.70	1.72	1.725
1972/73	1.74	1.96	2.09	2.14	2.22	2.42	2.42	2.29	2.33	2.39	2.57	2.80	2.28	1.735
Hard amber durum, Mpls.														
1971/72	1.70	1.64	1.65	1.68	1.67	1.70	1.72	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.70	1.67
1972/73	1.76	1.89	2.05	2.14	2.16	2.39	2.51	2.45	2.52	2.52	2.62	2.89	2.32	1.68

1/ On-track prices established at the close of the market. Prices do not include 75 cents per bushel payment required of processors of wheat for domestic human consumption. 2/ Nominal loan values indicated by adjusting loan rates of tributary counties for Uniform Grain Storage Agreement charges and approximate transportation costs.

Table 7.--Wheat: Farm price, loan rate per bushel and price for equivalent quantity of major feed grain in region, 1971-73 1/

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average	Support rate
	- - - - Price for 60 pounds (bushel weight of wheat) - - - -													
Central and Southern Plains (Hard winter) 2/														
Wheat 1971/72	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.35	1.28	1.31	1.23
Sorghum grain 1971/72	1.40	1.31	1.14	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.00
Wheat 1972/73	1.32	1.52	1.77	1.90	1.92	2.34	2.40	1.90	2.04	2.12	2.11	2.34	1.97	1.23
Sorghum grain 1972/73	1.15	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.31	1.61	1.61	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.58	1.80	1.45	1.03
Cornbelt (Soft red winter) 3/														
Wheat 1971/72	1.38	1.28	1.26	1.29	1.35	1.43	1.44	1.39	1.41	1.44	1.44	1.33	1.37	1.24
Corn 1971/72	1.52	1.31	1.11	1.03	1.02	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.19	1.17
Wheat 1972/73	1.32	1.49	1.73	1.86	1.97	2.42	2.47	2.13	2.10	2.14	2.25	2.50	2.03	1.24
Corn 1972/73	1.24	1.24	1.31	1.26	1.29	1.56	1.50	1.48	1.50	1.56	1.83	2.27	1.50	1.17
East and South (Soft red winter) 4/														
Wheat 1971/72	1.46	1.40	1.40	1.39	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.42	1.36	1.30	1.41	1.31
Corn 1971/72	1.71	1.53	1.36	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.28
Wheat 1972/73	1.32	1.40	1.51	1.62	1.74	2.00	2.12	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.16	2.50	1.88	1.31
Corn 1972/73	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.67	1.75	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.96	2.42	1.70	1.28
Northern Plains (Spring and durum) 5/														
Wheat 1971/72	1.37	1.28	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.29
Barley 1971/72	1.08	.92	.96	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.04	.95
Wheat 1972/73	1.36	1.50	1.69	1.80	1.84	2.12	2.15	1.92	1.98	2.05	2.08	2.37	1.90	1.31
Barley 1972/73	1.06	1.01	1.08	1.16	1.20	1.31	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.42	1.45	1.60	1.29	1.01
Pacific Northwest (White) 6/														
Wheat 1971/72	1.41	1.33	1.32	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.40	1.46	1.50	1.44	1.39	1.25
Barley 1971/72	1.38	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.41	1.36	1.39	1.36	1.32	1.09
Wheat 1972/73	1.42	1.54	1.81	2.08	2.27	2.58	2.57	2.24	2.33	2.36	2.36	2.79	2.20	1.25
Barley 1972/73	1.36	1.45	1.54	1.65	1.74	1.85	2.04	2.04	2.01	1.94	2.01	2.16	1.82	1.15
U.S. Average														
Wheat 1971/72	1.34	1.28	1.26	1.30	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.33	7/1.34	1.25
Wheat 1972/73	1.32	1.51	1.73	1.89	1.97	2.38	2.38	1.97	2.06	2.15	2.15	2.43	7/1.77	1.25

1/ Simple averages with no adjustment made for relative feed value. Relative feeding value: Corn 1.00; wheat 1.05; barley .90; sorghum grain .95; reported in Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Production Research Report No. 79, ERS, USDA. 2/ Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. 3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. 4/ Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas. 5/ North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. 6/ Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. 7/ Season average price including allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases by CCC.

Table 8 .--Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers annual 1970-72 and by quarters, 1970-73

Year and month	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-				Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-			
		Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products	
				Actual	Over cost of wheat				Actual	Over cost of wheat
	- - - - Dollars - - - -									
1970/71	5.58	5.58	.86	6.44	.86	5.92	6.27	.85	7.12	1.20
1971/72	5.43	5.34	.74	6.08	.65	5.48	5.99	.71	6.70	1.22
1972/73	7.13	6.78	1.11	7.89	.76	6.85	7.12	1.07	8.19	1.34
1970/71										
July-Sept.	5.46	5.59	.83	6.42	.96	5.97	6.18	.81	6.99	1.02
Oct.-Dec.	5.64	5.65	.91	6.56	.92	6.09	6.39	.89	7.28	1.19
Jan.-Mar.	5.63	5.57	.90	6.47	.84	5.86	6.30	.89	7.19	1.33
Apr.-June	5.58	5.53	.80	6.33	.75	5.75	6.22	.79	7.01	1.26
1971/72										
July-Sept.	5.33	5.35	.70	6.05	.72	5.47	6.05	.66	6.71	1.24
Oct.-Dec.	5.44	5.34	.80	6.14	.70	5.51	6.01	.75	6.76	1.25
Jan.-Mar.	5.47	5.33	.78	6.11	.64	5.48	5.97	.76	6.73	1.25
Apr.-June	5.50	5.34	.69	6.03	.53	5.48	5.93	.69	6.62	1.14
1972/73										
July-Sept	6.06	5.99	.81	6.80	.74	5.97	6.48	.76	7.24	1.27
Oct.-Dec.	7.15	6.80	1.19	7.99	.84	6.82	7.14	1.13	8.27	1.45
Jan.-Mar.	7.50	7.02	1.27	8.29	.79	7.05	7.34	1.22	8.56	1.51
Apr.-June 4/	7.82	7.31	1.19	8.50	.68	7.55	7.51	1.19	8.70	1.15

1/ Based on 73 percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Includes domestic certificate. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumed 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 9.--Flour, wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1965-72

Calendar year	Production (Commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of flour and products 2/	Total supply	Exports		Domestic disappearance	Total population July 1 4/	Per capita disappearance
				Flour 3/	Products 2/			
	- - - - 1,000 Cwt. - - - -						- Million -	- Pounds -
1965	250,591	145	250,736	30,462	153	220,121	194.2	113
1966	253.176	179	253,355	32.914	194	220.247	196.5	112
1967	245.390	222	245,612	20,965	107	224,540	198.6	113
1968	254,310	233	254,543	27,981	100	226,462	200.6	113
1969	254.194	274	254,468	26,277	71	228,120	202.6	113
1970	253,094	325	253,419	25,987	81	227,351	204.8	111
1971	249,810	341	250,151	20,556	144	229,451	207.0	111
1972 5/	250,441	477	250,918	20,560	113	230,245	208.8	110

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census), including flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground or exchanged for flour.

2/ Imports of products are of macaroni products (flour equivalent); exports are of semolina, durum flour and macaroni products (flour equivalent).

3/ Includes exports of milled-in-bond flour and exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

4/ On a 50-State basis, beginning 1960. Total population. including armed forces both at home and abroad. for all years.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--White pan bread: Estimated retail and wholesale price of a 1-pound loaf; retailer's, wholesaler's, miller's and other spreads; farm value of ingredients; flour and wheat prices and related data, April-June 1973 and previous 4 quarters

Item	Unit	1972			1973				
		II	III	IV	I	April	May	June	II
Retail price 1/	Cents per loaf	24.7	24.7	24.7	25.1	25.8	26.3	26.4	26.2
Retail spread 2/	"	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.3
Wholesale price 3/	"	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.8
Baker-wholesaler spread 4/	"	14.0	13.9	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.8	13.2	13.5
Cost to baker:									
All ingredients 5/	"	6.0	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.4
Flour 6/	"	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.9
Mill sales value of flour 6/	"	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.7
Miller's flour spread 7/	"	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cost of wheat to miller 8/	"	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.0
Other spreads 9/	"	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
Farm value:									
All ingredients 10/	"	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.8
Wheat 11/	"	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6
Flour prices: 12/									
F.o.b. mill	Dol. per cwt.	5.58	6.07	6.91	7.13	7.41	6.91	7.78	7.37
Delivered to bakers	"	6.06	6.57	7.37	7.52	7.72	7.42	8.28	7.81
Flour sales: 12/									
Sold in bags	Percent	21	13	18	19	28	15	20	21
Price differential for bags	Cents per cwt.	15	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
Wheat prices:									
Farm delivery point 13/	Dol. per bu.	1.33	1.51	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.08	2.39	2.18
Delivered to millers 14/	"	2.35	2.50	2.94	3.00	3.09	3.14	3.46	3.23

1/ Based on prices reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Spread between retail and wholesale prices. This spread is computed from unrounded data and may not reflect the difference between prices as rounded. 3/ Estimated from BLS prices and Trade data. 4/ Spread between wholesale price and cost to baker of all ingredients. This spread is computed from unrounded data and may not reflect the difference between price and cost data as rounded. 5/ Cost of flour plus shortening, nonfat dry milk, sugar and other minor nonfarm produced ingredients. 6/ Cost or sales value of flour (0.6329 lb.) used per pound of bread. 7/ Spread between mill sales value of flour and cost of wheat to miller. This spread is computed from unrounded data and may not reflect the difference between mill sales value and cost as rounded. 8/ Cost of wheat (.01445 bu.) including marketing certificate. 9/ Charges for transporting, handling, storing all ingredients, for processing ingredients other than flour and cost of nonfarm produced ingredients such as yeast, salt, and malt extract. This spread is a residual figure computed from data as rounded. 10/ Returns to farmers for wheat, including an allownace for the marketing certificate, lard, shortening, nonfat dry milk, and sugar used in a 1-pound loaf. 11/ Returns to farmers for wheat, including the certificate, less imputed value of millfeed byproducts. 12/ Based on monthly sales and prices of bread-type flour reported by a sample of flour milling firms. 13/ Weighted average for hard winter and spring wheat in the 10 major wheat producing States. 14/ Includes allowance for marketing certificate.

Commodity Economics Division, ERS.

Table 11.--Wheat: Monthly average gross export prices and net costs to buyer at selected ports, 1971-73

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	- - - - Cents per bushel - - - -												
	GULF PORTS: NO. 2 HARD RED WINTER, ORDINARY PROTEIN												
1971/72													
Export price	170	172	170	172	172	175	175	174	176	180	175	167	173
Payment rate	2	5	4	8	8	11	11	10	12	15	12	4	9
Net cost to buyer	168	167	166	164	164	164	164	164	164	165	163	163	164
1972/73													
Export price	176	205	232	238	246	283	293	269	267	274	283	294	255
Payment rate	12	33	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Net cost to buyer	164	172	214	238	246	283	293	269	267	274	283	294	250
	BALTIMORE: NO. 2 SOFT RED WINTER												
1971/72													
Export price	163	154	156	164	175	180	178	174	176	180	175	153	169
Payment rate	---	---	---	2	8	11	11	9	12	15	12	---	7
Net cost to buyer	163	154	156	162	167	169	167	165	164	165	163	153	162
1972/73													
Export price	161	183	209	224	243	274	282	264	258	267	280	287	244
Payment rate	2	18	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Net cost to buyer	159	165	200	224	243	274	282	264	258	267	280	287	242
	PORTLAND: NO. 2 WESTERN WHITE												
1971/72													
Export price	163	161	160	162	159	158	161	160	162	173	177	171	164
Payment rate	4	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	3	11	15	9	5
Net cost to buyer	159	160	159	158	157	157	158	158	159	162	162	162	159
1972/73													
Export price	164	187	221	237	263	287	291	268	266	268	288	327	255
Payment rate	3	16	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Net cost to buyer	161	171	207	237	263	287	291	268	266	268	288	327	252
	DULUTH: NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING, 14% PROTEIN												
1971/72													
Export price	173	164	164	170	168	169	167	164	164	165	166	162	166
Payment rate	---	---	3	10	5	6	6	2	3	2	---	7	3
Net cost to buyer	173	164	161	160	163	163	161	162	161	163	166	155	163
1972/73													
Export price	170	188	205	213	219	244	245	229	233	241	255	282	227
Payment rate	5	25	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Net cost to buyer	165	163	192	213	219	244	245	229	233	241	255	282	223

Table 12.--Wheat: Rotterdam, c.i.f., quotations for cargoes/parcels in nearest shipment position, by months, 1968-73

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -												
	Canadian No. 1 CWRS - 14 - 1/												
1968	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.04	2.02	2.07	2.07	2.00	1.93	1.94	1.94	2.01
1969	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.91	1.94	1.94	1.97	2.00	2.03	1.98	2.00	1.97	1.95
1970	1.96	2.00	2.06	2.14	2.10	2.07	2.08	2.02	1.99	1.99	1.90	1.94	2.02
1971	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.96	2.00	2.01	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.98
1972	2.00	2.16	2.54	2.72	2.76	2.86	3.15	3.14	3.12	3.17	3.43	3.90	2.91
	United States No. 2 Hard Winter, 12 percent												
1968	1.85	1.82	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.78	1.79	1.81	1.83
1969	1.86	1.74	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.69	1.63	1.65	1.68
1970	1.75	1.78	1.89	1.91	1.91	1.88	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.78	1.85
1971	1.80	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.79	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.76
1972	1.76	1.78	2.27	2.49	2.53	2.85	2.98	2.66	2.67	2.74	3.01	3.50	2.60
	United States Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent												
1968	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.98
1969	1.91	1.88	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.97	1.96	1.98	1.96	1.93
1970	1.95	1.98	2.03	2.09	2.09	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.05	2.02	1.95	1.97	2.04
1971	1.97	1.97	1.98	2.00	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.99	1.94	1.98
1972	1.93	1.97	2.17	2.52	2.51	2.91	3.18	2.97	2.80	2.86	3.19	3.66	2.72

1/ Prior to September 1971 Canadian No. 2 Manitoba.

Compiled from International Wheat Council data through February 1973 and following months from Hamburg Borse, by (Grain and Feed Division, FAS).

Table 13.--All wheat; winter, and spring: Acreage, yield and production
United States, 1970-73

Year of harvest	All wheat				Winter wheat			
	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 acres		Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres		Bushels	1,000 bushels
1970	48,739	43,564	31.0	1,351,558	37,623	32,702	33.4	1,091,744
1971	53,810	47,674	33.9	1,617,789	38,060	32,359	35.4	1,144,164
1972 1/	54,942	47,301	32.7	1,544,775	42,247	34,891	34.0	1,185,890
1973 2/	58,793	53,588	32.6	1,748,533	43,235	38,451	34.3	1,319,702

Year of harvest	All spring wheat				Durum				Spring other than durum			
	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 acres		Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres		Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres		Bushels	1,000 bushels
1970	11,116	10,862	23.9	259,814	2,167	2,105	25.1	52,771	8,949	8,757	23.6	207,043
1971	15,750	15,315	30.9	473,625	2,943	2,864	32.1	91,805	12,807	12,451	30.7	381,820
1972 1/	12,695	12,410	28.9	358,885	2,597	2,555	28.6	73,037	10,098	9,855	29.0	285,848
1973 2/	15,558	15,137	28.3	428,831	3,002	2,931	29.7	87,035	12,556	12,206	28.0	341,796

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated as of July 1.

Table 14--Wheat: CCC operations and privately held stocks, 1968-72

Crop of	Placed under price support			Delivered to CCC 1/	At year end--June 30						
						CCC-owned or controlled					
	Loans	Purchase agreements 1/	Total		Total carryover 2/	Stocks owned by CCC 3/	Under loan from- Current crop	Under loan from- Previous crop	Sealed under bond	Total	Privately held stocks 4/
	Million bushels										
1968	445.0	8.2	453.2	177.7	818.6	162.7	278.8	174.2	---	615.7	202.9
1969	406.9	.7	407.6	95.7	884.7	301.2	179.7	251.6	---	732.5	152.2
1970	254.2	5/	254.2	5.2	730.2	369.9	73.5	118.2	---	561.6	168.6
1971	438.0	---	438.0	6.4	865.3	366.5	201.4	147.2	---	715.1	150.2
1972 6/	7/143.0	---	143.0	5/	427.8	8/209.2	15.3	66.7	---	291.2	136.6

1/ Includes direct purchases. 2/ Carryover refers to the end of the marketing year. Therefore, the crop of 1968 is associated with the marketing year 1968/69. 3/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat. 4/ Derived by subtracting CCC stocks, loans outstanding, and sealed under bond from total carryover. 5/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 6/ Preliminary, based on current operating reports. 7/ All loans had expired by June 30, 1973 but due to a delay in accounting 82.0 million bushels are outstanding. 8/ As of June 30, 1973, CCC's uncommitted inventory totaled 7 million bushels.

Table 15.--Wheat: Stocks, United States, by quarters, 1971-73

Year	January 1				April 1			
	On farms	Off farm mills, elevators and warehouses 1/	Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	Total all positions	On farms	Off farm mills, elevators and warehouses 1/	Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	Total all positions
	1,000 bushels				1,000 bushels			
1971	526,092	881,946	1,932	1,409,970	381,098	677,407	1,930	1,060,435
1972	694,191	851,077	2,023	1,547,291	525,478	682,983	1,978	1,210,439
1973 3/	507,332	886,974	1,827	1,396,133	315,630	609,431	1,822	926,883
	July 1				October 1			
1971	240,276	489,388	1,814	731,478	826,402	1,045,046	1,886	1,873,334
1972	354,869	506,297	1,906	863,072	724,874	1,138,841	1,858	1,865,573
1973 3/	124,989	301,004	1,819	427,812				

1/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators and processing plants.
2/ Wheat owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other positions.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Wheat: CCC sales and dispositions, by months, 1971-73

Month	1971/72			1972/73		
	Export	Domestic	Total	Export	Domestic	Total
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -					
July	1,914	433	2,347	4,093	10,006	14,099
August	6,850	221	7,071	73,294	12,975	86,269
September	1,301	280	1,581	107,910	817	108,727
October	10,063	508	10,571	3,293	1,180	4,473
November	3,892	81	3,973	3,803	4,492	8,295
December	1,552	534	2,086	3,643	7,638	11,281
January	1,989	---	1,989	7,452	2,011	9,463
February	2,429	259	2,688	21,384	1,067	22,451
March	1,451	409	1,860	89,943	1,025	90,968
April	10,692	312	11,004	297	929	1,226
May	4,556	864	5,420	1,016	2,165	3,181
June	3,651	228	3,879	519	915	1,434
Total	50,340	4,129	54,469	316,647	45,220	361,867

Source: Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service--Based on weekly operation reports from the Commodity offices.

Table 17.--Wheat: CCC stocks by classes and States as of June 30, 1970-73 1/

Classes and State	1970	1971	1972	1973
	- - - - Bushels - - - -			
Hard Red Spring				
Iowa	235,548	71,889	108,297	106,328
Kansas	1,657,968	2,492,108	7,673,850	2,815,616
Minnesota	3,789,037	4,358,483	1,278,352	1,571,791
Missouri	1,334,754	2,487,986	5,503,678	3,497,436
Montana	2,893,485	2,180,033	1,587,335	122,368
New York	6,413,608	6,074,528	7,913,111	743,255
North Dakota	8,088,427	2,680,047	2,461,202	3,871,973
Oregon	1,143,754	2,045,843	755,562	80,455
South Dakota	6,087,213	6,181,320	1,253,854	1,542,266
Texas	2,774,981	4,924,445	9,930,299	8,678,345
Washington	5,503,094	6,432,985	4,155,150	330,811
Wisconsin	1,281,121	229,257	22,602	19,546
Other	26,848	1,022,912	3,182,076	1,599,061
Total	41,229,838	41,181,836	45,825,368	24,979,251
Durum				
Minnesota	541,395	1,076,776	3,082,469	100,772
Montana	120,451	340,268	379,992	264,244
North Dakota	1,436,471	3,340,493	4,263,577	144,808
South Dakota	291,575	436,160	372,381	391,881
Wisconsin	144,679	536,580	1,818,703	---
Other	16,174	15,701	23,635	15,701
Total	2,550,745	5,745,978	9,940,757	917,406
Hard Red Winter				
Colorado	6,444,879	6,258,923	7,027,619	1,529,364
Illinois	293,114	137,837	140,224	56,886
Iowa	802,115	1,310,231	2,153,717	817,809
Kansas	101,823,560	128,774,915	130,742,788	13,271,553
Louisiana	509,251	341,429	87,523	---
Maryland	490,968	14,129	14,129	---
Minnesota	776,228	1,052,251	536,049	40,627
Missouri	9,759,824	11,339,751	10,858,286	15,751
Montana	2,625,308	3,246,779	2,236,206	1,006,508
Nebraska	34,011,591	72,511,455	74,446,040	17,076,069
New Mexico	1,549,259	1,763,585	1,801,677	317,710
North Dakota	447,603	554,750	65,294	4,424
Oklahoma	29,300,390	26,682,466	26,667,543	1,687,218
Oregon	1,510,475	1,829,067	2,015,360	226,442
South Dakota	5,085,057	7,754,337	1,467,203	2,175,021
Texas	29,391,197	23,094,816	27,773,330	3,087,405
Washington	5,570,992	2,588,406	2,744,576	445,978
Wisconsin	77,869	168,781	16,630	4,159
Wyoming	351,529	1,087,633	1,215,493	141,013
Other	119,949	1,098,790	31,360	931,012
Total	230,941,158	291,610,331	292,041,047	42,834,949
Soft Red Winter				
Arkansas	294,527	295,404	212,557	5,972
California	78,582	22,575	19,127	---
Colorado	56,964	60,539	2,674	824
Illinois	1,754,041	126,150	48,118	9,280
Indiana	398,930	260,365	---	---
Kansas	92,108	44,156	65,813	33,722
Louisiana	2,085,367	52,607	223,290	7,744
Maryland	491,227	35,248	80,298	---
Mississippi	426,234	---	---	---
Missouri	2,385,949	1,537,220	1,333,373	303,440
New York	1,514,225	644,329	568,189	275,903
North Carolina	79,446	34,890	35,874	35,874
Ohio	1,937,775	928,062	21,801	---
Pennsylvania	828,592	98,683	210,896	---
South Carolina	198,080	11,163	15,992	---
Tennessee	455,953	113,370	103,216	103,216
Texas	730,003	532,707	548,424	284,747
Virginia	93,158	400	407	---
Wisconsin	120,212	42,803	65,137	57,609
Other	118,514	126,389	72,793	6,611
Total	14,139,887	4,967,060	3,627,979	1,124,942
White				
California	69,595	---	---	---
Idaho	261,217	72,713	72,138	14,040
Iowa	46,858	46,858	45,370	33,967
Michigan	326,213	298,572	---	---
Nebraska	41,107	54,618	54,618	51,629
New York	1,326,033	600,828	331,122	239,949
Ohio	185,214	---	---	---
Oregon	1,322,812	7,160	1,037	315
Pennsylvania	357,133	---	---	---
Washington	2,123,687	3,259	18,001	824
Other	70,856	58,270	48,150	44,644
Total	6,130,725	1,142,278	570,436	385,368
Mixed				
Illinois	10,347	2,079	2,079	2,079
Kansas	31,734	37,358	2/51,041	2/52,650
Missouri	2/112,135	2/135,808	2/145,593	2/105,848
Montana	10,025	19,388	23,521	21,674
Oregon	20,921	---	7,510	---
Texas	136,850	108,852	2/91,741	42,765
Washington	20,416	13,892	19,372	2,693
Wisconsin	15,512	595	6,087	4,329
Other	34,352	23,379	26,534	25,716
Total	392,292	341,351	373,478	257,754
U.S. Total	295,384,645	344,988,834	352,379,065	70,499,670

1/ Does not include bin sites and all other positions. 2/ Includes mixed grain, predominately wheat.
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 18.--Wheat: Price support activity, cumulative, by months 1968-1972 crops 1/

Item	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1968													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	127	199	259	318	342	357	398	410	423	438	443	444
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	1	7	20	30	42	55	70	85	99	111
Net under loan	"	127	199	258	311	322	327	356	355	353	353	344	333
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	-.06	-.06	-.03	.01	.04	.01	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	-.03
1969													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	124	221	297	336	347	353	384	391	397	403	406	407
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	3	19	34	62	97	116	131	151	167	175
Net under loan	"	124	221	294	317	313	291	287	275	266	252	239	232
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.10	-.06	-.01	.03	.04	.05	.04	.05	.03	.07	.06	-.02
1970													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	126	160	194	213	221	226	241	244	248	251	254	254
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	42	60	75	87	106	122	138	152	163	167
Net under loan	"	126	160	152	153	146	139	135	122	110	99	91	87
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	-.02	.06	.16	.18	.20	.16	.15	.16	.14	.15	.18	.21
1971													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	77	134	252	318	343	359	409	420	427	434	437	438
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	6	14	27	44	71	91	135	182	207	227
Net under loan	"	77	134	246	304	316	315	338	329	292	252	230	211
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.09	.03	.01	.05	.06	.09	.08	.09	.09	.11	.13	.08
1972													
Placed under loan 2/	Mil. bu.	59	78	104	122	130	135	141	142	143	143	143	143
Redeemed by farmers	"	---	---	39	45	51	61	78	87	97	106	119	128
Net under loan	"	59	78	65	77	79	74	63	55	46	37	24	15
Price above or below loan ($1.25)	Dol.	.07	.26	.48	.64	.72	1.13	1.13	.72	.81	.90	.90	1.18

1/ Based on operating reports.
2/ Includes direct purchases.

Table 19.--Wheat, 1972 crop: CCC loan activity by classes, cumulative, January-June 1973 1/

Classes and State	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Loans made	Out-standing	Loans made	Out-standing	Loans made	Out-standing	Loans made	Out-standing	Loans made	Out-standing	Loans made	Out-standing
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -											
Hard Red Spring												
Arizona	56	51	56	51	56	34	56	34	56	27	56	19
Idaho	399	269	407	219	407	168	407	127	407	68	407	12
Minnesota	9,925	7,342	10,062	6,621	10,139	5,629	10,161	4,750	10,181	3,544	10,181	2,589
Montana	3,823	3,154	3,926	2,965	3,959	2,758	3,970	2,466	3,977	1,947	3,978	1,258
North Dakota	21,730	16,226	22,138	14,839	22,354	12,631	22,491	10,851	22,550	8,248	22,550	5,752
Oregon	167	129	167	115	167	111	167	60	167	2	167	---
South Dakota	4,370	3,117	4,383	2,710	4,449	2,440	4,486	2,228	4,520	1,717	4,520	1,448
Washington	113	19	113	14	113	14	113	14	113	9	113	---
Other	114	25	113	23	113	21	114	17	113	3	112	---
Total	40,697	30,332	41,365	27,557	41,757	23,806	41,965	20,547	42,084	15,565	42,084	11,078
Durum												
Minnesota	10	8	10	8	12	9	12	7	12	5	12	3
Montana	264	243	296	266	315	264	331	267	331	199	331	154
North Dakota	5,402	4,169	5,521	3,791	5,568	3,049	5,581	2,449	5,597	1,858	5,597	1,343
South Dakota	178	108	178	99	178	86	178	64	178	38	178	25
Other	4	---	4	1	4	---	4	1	4	---	4	---
Total	5,858	4,528	6,009	4,165	6,077	3,408	6,106	2,788	6,122	2,100	6,122	1,525
Hard Red Winter												
Colorado	3,519	1,530	3,519	1,275	3,519	759	3,519	557	3,519	231	3,519	60
Idaho	846	429	850	350	953	375	953	355	953	153	953	29
Kansas	40,126	5,711	40,179	4,513	40,200	3,468	40,200	2,329	40,199	273	40,199	105
Missouri	176	35	176	25	176	19	176	14	176	6	176	---
Montana	2,918	1,765	2,957	1,531	2,991	1,318	2,992	1,194	2,992	760	2,992	360
Nebraska	5,603	2,521	5,622	2,057	5,659	1,677	5,659	1,270	5,659	592	5,659	427
New Mexico	429	106	429	79	429	64	429	53	429	---	429	---
North Dakota	162	113	162	108	162	103	162	99	162	96	162	64
Oklahoma	10,842	1,491	10,842	1,115	10,842	697	10,842	440	10,842	2	10,842	---
Oregon	353	173	359	157	357	139	357	135	357	33	357	---
South Dakota	4,424	2,829	4,475	2,571	4,489	2,168	4,547	2,070	4,547	1,644	4,547	1,413
Texas	2,428	249	2,428	184	2,428	112	2,428	45	2,428	---	2,428	---
Utah	400	230	400	157	404	147	404	107	404	27	404	---
Washington	1,331	803	1,385	678	1,418	588	1,418	438	1,418	165	1,418	60
Other	570	261	569	234	570	189	571	102	570	64	570	32
Total	74,127	18,246	74,352	15,034	74,597	11,823	74,657	9,208	74,655	4,046	74,655	2,550
Soft Red Winter												
Georgia	59	13	59	3	59	3	59	1	59	---	59	---
Illinois	1,829	316	1,830	156	1,830	79	1,830	38	1,830	1	1,830	---
Indiana	326	82	326	63	326	45	326	22	326	3	326	1
Michigan	158	49	158	34	158	32	158	22	158	9	158	---
Missouri	982	109	982	79	982	61	982	52	982	14	982	---
North Carolina	88	18	88	6	88	4	88	4	88	2	88	2
Ohio	1,099	267	1,118	215	1,118	143	1,118	80	1,118	7	1,118	---
South Carolina	108	50	108	49	108	33	108	18	108	7	108	3
Virginia	140	65	142	49	142	30	142	25	142	8	142	---
Other	701	157	702	69	702	38	702	27	702	7	702	2
Total	5,490	1,126	5,513	723	5,513	468	5,513	289	5,513	58	5,513	8
White												
Idaho	2,068	1,401	2,098	1,280	2,103	1,114	2,103	782	2,103	408	2,103	4
Michigan	128	37	128	27	128	15	128	11	128	---	128	---
Montana	48	29	48	23	48	22	48	16	48	16	48	16
New York	267	122	267	74	227	38	267	25	267	10	267	6
Oregon	3,647	2,288	3,732	1,950	3,746	1,537	3,769	1,028	3,769	374	3,769	16
Washington	7,461	4,480	7,755	4,214	7,807	3,606	7,839	2,707	7,839	1,355	7,839	145
Other	160	90	159	75	204	72	163	32	163	7	163	---
Total	13,779	8,447	14,187	7,643	14,263	6,404	14,317	4,601	14,317	2,170	14,317	187
Mixed												
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	8	8	8	8	8	---	8	---	8	---	8	---
Other	49	-2	49	-2	50	7	50	---	50	---	50	---
Total	57	6	57	6	58	7	58	---	58	---	58	---
Other												
Colorado	---	-8	---	-7	---	-9	---	-52	---	---	---	---
Idaho	14	-10	10	-14	5	-37	5	-86	5	---	5	-8
Kansas	136	-93	132	-61	129	-21	129	-117	129	-10	129	-5
Minnesota	3	-7	3	-7	3	-7	3	-24	3	-6	3	-9
Montana	25	23	6	-1	6	-1	6	-14	6	-7	6	-2
Nebraska	13	8	2	-2	3	-4	3	-1	3	---	3	-4
North Dakota	29	-69	2	-13	21	5	29	-27	2	-6	2	-3
Oklahoma	6	-24	6	-5	6	-1	6	-11	6	---	6	---
Oregon	17	17	5	4	2	---	2	-6	2	---	2	---
South Dakota	15	-28	21	-12	45	25	47	-54	14	---	14	-3
Texas	12	-33	12	-1	12	-1	12	-1	12	---	12	---
Washington	163	-119	102	58	61	11	61	-114	61	---	61	-1
Other	159	223	159	-8	157	-20	148	-22	148	-5	148	-32
Total	592	-120	460	-69	450	-60	451	-529	391	-34	391	-67
U.S. Total	140,600	62,565	141,943	55,059	142,715	45,856	143,067	36,904	143,140	23,905	143,140	15,281

1/ Changes in cumulative totals are due to discrepancies in reporting monthly data by classes, corrected data is shown the following month.
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 20.--Wheat: Quantity remaining under reseal loan, 1968-71 crops, as of June 30, 1973

Region and State	1968 crop farm stored	1969 crop farm stored	1970 crop farm stored	1970 crop warehouse	1971 crop farm stored	1971 crop warehouse	Total warehouse and farm stored
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -						
White (Western)							
California	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	63	87	56	---	195	---	401
Oregon	32	22	48	---	18	---	120
Washington	5	---	33	---	39	---	77
Total	100	109	137	---	252	---	598
Hard Spring and Durum							
Minnesota	507	442	380	---	5,277	21	6,627
Montana	1,457	2,114	1,645	---	4,009	---	9,225
South Dakota	2,565	1,478	1,677	---	5,632	---	11,352
North Dakota	3,085	6,765	4,718	10	20,976	122	35,676
Total	7,614	10,799	8,420	10	35,894	143	62,880
Hard Winter							
Colorado	13	12	16	---	17	---	58
Kansas	80	139	141	---	274	1	635
Nebraska	571	385	534	---	869	---	2,359
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	4	---	2	---	---	---	6
Wyoming	53	19	5	---	52	---	129
Total	721	555	698	---	1,212	1	3,187
Red Winter							
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other							
Michigan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	2	---	2
U.S. Total 1/	8,435	11,463	9,255	10	37,358	144	66,665

1/ Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 21 --Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, average 1960-64 and 1965-69, annual 1970-73

Crop year	Supply			Disappearance	
	Beginning carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic	Exports including flour
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -				
Year beginning July 1	United States				
Average					
1960-64	1,228	1,222	2,455	605	721
1965-69	626	1,426	2,054	709	705
1970	885	1,351	2,237	768	738
1971 3/	731	1,618	2,350	855	632
1972 4/	863	1,545	2,409	796	1,185
1973 4/	428	1,749	2,178	780	1,100
Year beginning August 1	Canada				
Average					
1960-64	509	538	1,047	148	407
1965-69	606	681	1,287	164	418
1970	1,009	332	1,341	172	435
1971 3/	734	530	1,264	170	504
1972 4/	590	533	1,123	181	575
1973 4/	367	670	1,037	185	460
Year beginning December 1	Australia				
Average					
1960-64	29	305	334	78	234
1965-69	88	387	475	91	247
1970	265	290	555	96	332
1971 3/	127	313	440	96	291
1972 4/	53	234	287	108	168
1973 4/	11	421	432	112	310
Year beginning December 1	Argentina				
Average					
1960-64	36	263	299	134	113
1965-69	47	238	289	148	108
1970	29	181	210	154	31
1971 3/	25	209	234	159	57
1972 4/	18	294	312	158	136
1973 4/	18	232	250	158	77

1/ From previous crops for the U.S. and Canada farm stocks are included; net changes in farm stocks for Australia and Argentina are reflected in domestic disappearance.
2/ Supply for U.S. and Canada include imports. Australian and Argentine imports are generally insignificant.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Estimated.

Compiled from records of Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 22.--Rye: Supply, distribution and prices, average 1965-69, annual 1971-73

Item	Year beginning July			
	Average 1965-69	1971	1972 1/	1973 2/
	- - - - Million bushels - - - -			
Supply				
Carryover on July 1	16.9	27.9	45.6	33.3
Production	27.6	49.3	29.5	24.9
Imports	1.2	.2	.2	.5
Total	45.7	77.4	75.3	58.7
Domestic disappearance				
Food	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
Seed	5.6	5.5	4.5	5.3
Industry	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Feed (Residual) 3/	9.0	16.2	19.7	17.0
Total	24.6	30.0	32.3	30.4
Exports	2.6	1.8	9.7	20.0
Total disappearance	27.2	31.8	42.0	50.4
Ending carryover June 30	18.5	45.6	33.3	8.3
Privately owned--"Free"	(7.4)	(3.9)	(4/)	
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -			
National average loan rate	1.02	.89	.89	.89
Price received by farmers	1.03	.90	.94	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Projected. Imports and distribution items are partly estimated.

3/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

4/ Insignificant.

Table 23.--Rye: U.S. Supply and disappearance, average 1965-69, by quarters, 1970-73

Year and quarter	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Exports	Domestic				
								Food	Seed	Industry	Feed 1/	Total
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -											
Average 1965-69												
July-Sept.	16,901	27,644	247	44,792	35,223	9,569	756	1,369	2,581	871	3,992	8,813
Oct.-Dec.	35,223		284	35,507	27,676	7,831	491	1,410	2,581	1,196	2,153	7,340
Jan.-Mar.	27,676		179	27,855	23,300	4,555	316	1,400	281	1,374	1,184	4,239
Apr.-June	23,300		452	23,752	18,556	5,196	998	1,223	168	1,111	1,696	4,198
Season	16,901	27,644	1,162	45,707	18,556	27,151	2,561	5,402	5,611	4,552	9,025	24,590
1970/71												
July-Sept.	21,130	36,840	185	58,155	48,142	10,013	12	1,502	3,162	696	4,641	10,001
Oct.-Dec.	48,142		417	48,559	40,804	7,755	5	1,377	3,162	973	2,238	7,750
Jan.-Mar.	40,804		61	40,865	34,361	6,504	404	1,319	343	1,137	3,301	6,100
Apr.-June	34,361		30	34,391	27,876	6,515	3,201	1,219	206	629	1,260	3,314
Season	21,130	36,840	693	58,663	27,876	30,787	3,622	5,417	6,873	3,435	11,440	27,165
1971/72												
July-Sept.	27,876	49,288	131	77,295	64,770	12,525	1,604	1,380	2,530	544	6,467	10,921
Oct.-Dec.	64,770		110	64,880	54,620	10,260	143	1,363	2,530	816	5,408	10,117
Jan.-Mar.	54,620		---	54,620	49,332	5,288	4	1,334	275	997	2,678	5,284
Apr.-June	49,332		---	49,332	45,634	3,698	---	1,134	165	709	1,690	3,698
Season	27,876	49,288	241	77,405	45,634	31,771	1,751	5,211	5,500	3,066	16,243	30,020
1972/73												
July-Sept.	45,634	29,536	154	75,324	62,595	12,729	17	1,178	2,070	353	9,111	12,712
Oct.-Dec.	62,595		---	62,595	54,120	8,475	174	1,225	2,070	780	4,226	8,301
Jan.-Mar.	54,120		---	54,120	48,865	5,255	1,174	1,314	225	993	1,549	4,081
Apr.-June 2/	48,865		---	48,865	33,297	15,568	8,352	1,394	135	900	4,787	7,216
Season	45,634	29,536	154	75,324	33,297	42,027	9,717	5,111	4,500	3,026	19,673	32,310

1/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

2/ Partly estimated.

Table 24.--Rye: Farm and cash prices, by selected States and markets, 1971-73

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Season average 1/
	- - - - Dollars per bushel - - - -												
Colorado													
1971/72	.88	.86	.87	.87	.87	.91	.91	.90	.90	.90	.91	.90	.88
1972/73	.92	.96	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.00
Georgia													
1971/72	1.90	1.70	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.86
1972/73	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.10	1.98
Kansas													
1971/72	.86	.87	.87	.85	.85	.85	.84	.80	.81	.80	.79	.79	.86
1972/73	.79	.84	.86	.85	.93	1.05	1.00	.99	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.11	.87
Minnesota													
1971/72	.85	.73	.77	.80	.76	.78	.83	.85	.85	.85	.87	.83	.86
1972/73	.81	.80	.80	.83	.90	.94	.92	.92	.90	.88	.93	1.04	.85
Nebraska													
1971/72	.87	.82	.81	.82	.84	.84	.85	.87	.84	.85	.87	.86	.84
1972/73	.87	.87	.93	.96	.98	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.22	.93
North Dakota													
1971/72	.73	.60	.64	.65	.64	.66	.70	.71	.73	.74	.75	.72	.76
1972/73	.69	.70	.72	.74	.79	.84	.83	.86	.85	.79	.86	.95	.78
South Dakota													
1971/72	.77	.68	.72	.73	.71	.74	.78	.78	.81	.81	.80	.77	.81
1972/73	.74	.73	.74	.77	.84	.92	.87	.89	.86	.82	.88	.95	.78
U.S. average farm													
1971/72	.94	.74	.84	.85	.84	.82	.82	.83	.82	.83	.81	1.10	.90
1972/73	.96	.81	.96	.95	1.01	1.02	.97	.98	.95	.95	.95	1.46	.94
Minneapolis No. 2													
1971/72	1.00	.92	.95	.96	.91	.99	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.06	.99	1.00
1972/73	.98	.97	.98	1.05	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.09	1.10	1.23	1.32	1.11
Winnipeg No. 3 Canadian Western													
1971/72	.98	.83	.84	.89	.89	.90	.89	.91	.95	1.02	.98	.97	.92
1972/73	.99	1.05	1.15	1.18	1.22	1.53	1.70	1.51	1.37	1.46	1.59	1.97	1.39

1/ Includes allowance for loans outstanding and purchases by the Government valued at the average loan and purchase rate. Simple average for Minneapolis No. 2 and Winnipeg No. 3.

Table 25.--Rye: Acreage, yield, and production, United States average 1965-69, annual 1970-73

Year of harvest	Acreage seeded 1/	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1965-69	3,852	1,220	22.7	27,644
1970	4,196	1,427	25.8	36,840
1971	4,847	1,754	28.1	49,288
1972 2/	3,534	1,101	26.8	29,536
1973 2/	3,512	1,048	23.7	24,865

1/ Seeded for all purposes in preceding fall. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 26.--Rye: CCC operations and privately held stocks, 1969-72

Year beginning July	Placed under price support: Loans	Placed under price support: Purchase agreements	Placed under price support: Total	Delivered to CCC 1/	Total carryover 2/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at crop year end (June 30): Stocks owned by CCC	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at crop year end (June 30): Under loan 3/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at crop year end (June 30): Total	Privately held ("Free") stocks 4/
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -								
1969	6,417	492	6,909	6,232	21,130	16,761	871	17,632	3,498
1970	10,883	1,288	12,171	10,665	27,876	24,549	601	25,150	2,726
1971	18,955	---	18,955	7,728	45,634	31,995	9,699	41,694	3,940
1972 5/	2,366	---	2,366	1,296	33,297	29,696	3,599	33,295	2

1/ Includes direct purchases.
2/ Rye carryover refers to the end of the marketing year. Therefore the crop of 1969 is associated with the marketing year 1969/70.
3/ Old-crop rye under loan at end of crop year shown.
4/ Derived by subtracting CCC stocks and loans outstanding from total carryover.
5/ Preliminary, based on current operating reports which may differ from more complete fiscal reports not available at this time.

Table 27.--Rye: Stocks, United States, by quarters, 1970-73

Year	January 1: On farms	January 1: Off farm mills, elevators, and warehouses 1/	January 1: Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	January 1: Total all positions	April 1: On farms	April 1: Off farm mills, elevators, and warehouses 1/	April 1: Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	April 1: Total all positions
	- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -				- - - - 1,000 bushels - - - -			
1970	10,610	18,316	413	29,339	7,321	16,568	413	24,302
1971	14,437	25,838	529	40,804	10,219	23,613	529	34,361
1972	21,505	32,662	453	54,620	17,174	31,736	422	49,332
1973 3/	16,062	37,831	227	54,120	13,084	35,555	226	48,865
	July 1				October 1			
1970	2,797	17,912	421	21,130	20,313	27,300	529	48,142
1971	2,328	25,026	522	27,876	28,335	35,947	488	64,770
1972	11,543	33,748	343	45,634	21,963	40,378	254	62,595
1973 3/	6,821	26,251	225	33,297				

1/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators and processing plants.
2/ Rye owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other rye owned by CCC as well as rye outstanding under loan is included in other positions.
3/ Preliminary.

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WHEAT AND RYE REPORTS OF INTEREST

Item	Report and Publisher
Prices received by farmers (Monthly)	Agriculture Prices, SRS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Cash prices (Monthly)	Grain Market News, AMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Retail Food prices (Monthly)	Retail Food Prices by Cities, U.S. Dept. Labor
Wholesale Food prices (Monthly)	Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, U.S. Dept. Labor
Wheat and Flour: Indication of export movement (Monthly)	Grain Market News, AMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Price Support Loan Activity (Released Mid-month)	Grain Loan Activity, ASCS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Wheat stocks (Oct. 1)	Stocks of Grains, SRS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
CCC Stocks, ownership and disposition (Monthly)	Inventory Reports, ASCS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
U.S. Production (Monthly)	Crop Production, SRS, U.S. Dept. Agr.
Wheat Flour Milling (Monthly)	Flour Milling Products, Bureau of the Census
Report of undelivered Export sales (Weekly)	EMS, U.S. Dept. Agr.